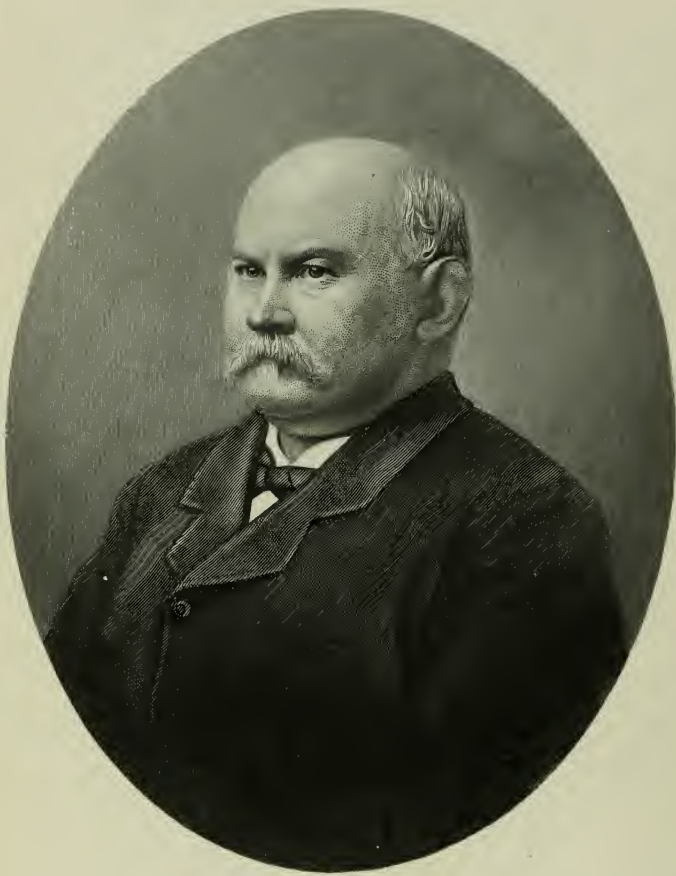


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Oden Bowie!

THE MARYLAND FARMER:



DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,

LIVE STOCK
and RURAL ECONOMY.

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Our Frontispiece.

We are sure our Maryland farmers will be pleased that we present to them a likeness of ex-Governor Bowie, with a short sketch of his life and his claims as a farmer. The steel engraved portrait presented is a good one, with one slight exception, it is much sterner than our genial friend usually appears. It has a stern look instead of his peculiar smile. We take the following from the Biographical Cyclopedia of Maryland.

"Hon. Oden Bowie, ex-Governor, President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Companies, was born at 'Fairview,' Prince George's county, Maryland, November 10, 1826. His parents were Hon. William D. and Eliza (Oden) Bowie, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. Both families were among the earliest settlers of the State."

[Hon. William D. Bowie was a man of the strongest sense, clear judgment, highest tone, and irreproachable integrity of character, commanding the universal esteem and respect of the people of the State. He was an extensive planter and wealthy.]

"He represented Prince George's county for several terms in the House of Delegates, and for six years was a senator in the State Senate. Mr. Oden Bowie, the subject of our sketch was left motherless at nine years of age and received his preparatory education at St. John's College, Annapolis. Afterwards he graduated at St. Mary's College, in July, 1845. The following year he enlisted as a private in the battalion of Maryland and District of Col-

umbia volunteers, under Col. Wm. H. Watson, who was killed at the battle of Monterey, dying in the arms of Lieutenant Bowie, he having been promoted, and was the only officer left with Col. Watson at the time of his death. His gallantry at that battle secured him the appointment as senior captain of the Voltigeur regiment, one of the ten regiments added to the regular army, and made a new branch of the service. Shortly after his promotion, Captain Bowie was compelled to resign his commission on account of a disease he had contracted peculiar to that climate. In 1847, when only 21 years of age, he was elected to the House of Delegates, and such was his popularity that he was returned for several years. In 1850, he was elected President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, a position requiring executive talents of the highest order. In that responsible office which he still fills, he has won a national reputation as one of the ablest business men in the country. In 1864, he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, with the venerable Judge Chambers for Governor, but the ticket was defeated. In 1867, he represented Prince George's county in the State Senate, serving till the Constitutional Convention of that year. In November, 1867, he was elected Governor, but in consequence of the provision of the new constitution, allowing Gov. Swann to serve out the full term of five years for which he had been elected, Gov. Bowie did not enter upon his executive duties until January, 1869. In 1873, Gov. Bowie was elected President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, his predecessor, Henry Tyson, having accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Erie Railroad. It is here Gov. Bowie has exhibited his executive abilities in the wise and successful management of that corpo-

ration, by which the arrearages on the City Park Tax Fund, of over \$100,000 have been paid, and the value of the stock raised from fifteen to over forty per cent. The company is now in a most flourishing condition-

"Governor Bowie is a gentleman of comprehensive views and excellent judgment, accomplishing all he undertakes with facility and ease. This is seen in the fact that while he is the executive head of two great corporations, which he manages with consummate skill and success, he still finds time for healthful recreation, and to indulge in his inherited taste for fine horses, and fondness for the sports of the turf. Since its organization he has been President of the Maryland Jockey Club.

"Governor Bowie has always been identified with the Democratic party in politics, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married early in life, Miss Alice Carter, a descendant, on her mother's side, of Lord Baltimore. They have seven children living."

So much for Mr. Bowie's political and social position, but we feel a deeper interest in him as a model Maryland farmer, than in his career as a politician, or civilian connected with works of internal improvement.

Of his career as an extensive farmer, planter and stock breeder we particularly desire to speak, because in these departments of agriculture he has gained renown, and for that reason we have placed his portrait and a short sketch of his life before the readers of the MARYLAND FARMER.

To give an insight into the inner life of Governor Bowie as an *agriculturist*, we think an unvarnished statement of what we heard, saw and learned during our visit in 1882 to his homestead, "Fairview," Prince George's county, Md., is the best way by which we can show to our reading farmers the man on his farm, amidst his flocks, herds and stock of all sorts, his system of management, methods of recuperating lands, breeding, grazing and rearing stock, &c., &c.

Governor Bowie owns several farms and

wood lands, each lying fortunately adjacent or near to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, one of which is his "Smith's Farm," about midway from Collington to Upper Marlboro, and which may be called his tobacco plantation, being chiefly devoted to the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, to each of which its soil seems peculiarly adapted. But it is of his home farm, *Fairview*, of which we desire to speak, only mentioning the fact of his possessing several farms and superintending several others for his female relatives who look to him as a guardian, to show his indomitable energy in giving almost daily supervision to all these landed interests, and yet rarely missing a day from Baltimore city, thirty miles from his home, attending six hours per day in his office, to his duties as President of the railroads before mentioned, and spending almost every night with his family at *Fairview*. This also shows the wonderful value and convenience of quick transit furnished by railroads and blooded horses.

Fairview is an estate of nearly one thousand acres of nearly all cultivatable land, excepting groves of wood, averaging 6 to 10 acres of splendid forest trees, chiefly poplar, oak and hickory, judiciously left in each field, on high places or bordering streams that run through most of the larger fields. This estate was inherited from his father, but Gov. Bowie has added to it by purchase. It was originally of fertile soil, but owing to the practice of the old system of farming and the depression which the late war imposed on all southern Maryland, it deteriorated considerably, and only within the last fifteen years has it been brought up to its present fertility by its present owner by means of his system of stock breeding and grazing, lime and fertilizers, with clover and plaster. The whole place is well located and is moderately rolling, with the dwelling in the centre, yet not on as eligibly high and beautiful a situation as is to be found near it on several

eminences. Not far from the house are fine ice ponds stocked lately with carp and black bass, and soon likely to furnish the luxury of fresh fish daily. Paddocks of 4 to 8 acres each are well set in grass, and strongly fenced, near the dwelling house, for the accommodation of favorite brood mares, colts and stallions, all supplied with fresh water from pumps or running streams. The training stables are within a short walk of the front door of the mansion. The training track is located in a field a quarter of a mile from the stables. This farm is divided into seven fields, besides lots and paddocks.

It will be remembered to the credit of Governor Bowie, as a stock breeder, that he sold to the Druid Hill Park Commission the first 24 ewes and one ram, from which by breeding since to imported rams has grown the large and superb flock of Southdowns, so celebrated now, that some 75 ram lambs are annually sold at \$25 each and the demand for them by breeders all over the country is far greater than the supply. He is breeding now, Cotswolds, of which he has a splendid flock of about 150. On Fairview farm there are kept a small choice herd of Devon cattle and a few Jersey cows for home supply of butter, also 100 head of beef cattle are bought in the autumn, wintered on corn fodder, straw and hay, and grass fed during the summer, until fatted for the butcher in time for another supply. Thus, that number are annually bought and sold during the year.

Here is a great source from which he increases the fertility of the soil. There are kept also over 100 horses of all sorts, including farm work horses, pleasure horses, 25 thoroughbred brood mares, some of which are of the very best and most fashionable strains, fifty or sixty colts and fillies, from sucklings up to four year olds. In one field of luxuriant clover and timothy, were some thirty very promising young things, with the renowned Crickmore, just turned out to recover from a lameness contracted during the year's hard work. He looked thin and battle scarred, like a warrior after a long and severe campaign. In a stubble field where the young grass was luxuriant, were the mares with colts by their sides, and in a field of clover turf, adjoining, were the brood mares that had failed to produce this year, but were now supposed to be in foal. In a paddock

close to the house lawn were two grand mares, Australia, with a fine bay colt with dark points, and no white, by Catesby; and the famous mare, "My Maryland," with a Catesby colt by her side, the most perfect formed and promising colt of its age we ever saw. He is a rich bay with black legs, and a large star in his forehead, very large size, long neck and head like a deer, with eyes of the gazelle; round body and looking every inch a race-horse in miniature. We predict great things for him.

Catesby was a most promising young horse, as a racer, but an accident stopped, at an early age, his career as a successful racer. But he proved himself a very superior foal getter, considering the few good mares that were bred to him during his short period in the stud, his death taking place last year, having sired Crickmore, Compensation, Sportsman, and other fast ones, the oldest not yet five years old. His place has just been filled by the purchase of Vassal, a magnificent horse, by Vandal, which with Dickens by imp. Australian, and Legatee by the great Lexington, make three stallions kept at Fairview to breed to the different mares so as to avoid in-breeding, and for judicious crosses of strains of blood.

The fences, roads and gates were in good order. The crop fields were clean and seem to have been well cultivated. The Governor believes in deep plowing and thorough preparation.

He uses lime, 50 bushels or more, per acre, applied on the turf, the autumn and winter before the field is plowed for crops, with 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer applied to each acre of wheat, when the crop is sown; the fertilizer is about equal parts fine bone and Holloway's Excelsior, mixed at home. With these, clover, timothy and plaster, the lands have steadily and rapidly improved in producing crops of grain and grass. Thus large quantities of lime and fertilizers are used yearly. The average wheat crop last year was 26 bushels, mostly on corn land. When necessary, draining is done by open and blind ditches of tile. By such a system he grows heavy crops. We saw about 120 acres in corn which we estimated would average about 10 barrels per acre, and some acres, we felt sure would produce 18 barrels. The crop has been nearly all housed since and is over 1200 barrels. It all had been freed of suckers, hills

stood four feet apart, yet it seemed in places like an impenetrable wilderness, such was its growth, owing to the fertility of the soil, cultivation and the favorable season, although owing to the drought in that section, from the last of May, to July 3rd, some of it was planted late, and none made any growth until after the July rains. We saw thousands of stalks that were fully *eighteen feet* tall, with two ears on each, which a tall man standing on the ground could not have reached to pull. This height of corn we do not like, but it shows what Southern corn will do on rich land in a good season. There is not much tobacco grown on this farm. We saw some 60,000 plants of white Burley nearly ready for the house, which had been topt low, to a dozen leaves, many top leaves of which would measure over 3 feet in length, and 18 inches broad. This showed good management and sound judgment. The Governor is ably assisted at Fairview, by his son, William D., in having his orders executed promptly.

The racing department is separate and distinct from the farm, and so are the garden and dairy, which latter are under the control of Mrs. Bowie.

There is great order and system observable; every one has his own business to attend to, and seems to know that it *must* be discharged with military exactness and promptness.

Farm Work for January.

This being the beginning month of the year, 1883, we beg leave to ask the calm thoughts of our reading and reflective farmers to the following questions:

1st. It is not wise, and has it not been demonstrated beyond dispute, that it is better to cultivate a small quantity of a crop and cultivate it well, than plant a large area and half attend to it?

2nd. Will not *less area*, deeply plowed, thoroughly cultivated and disintegrated with a deep sub-soil, well disturbed by the plow, highly manured or fertilized, and after cultivation suited to the crop, pay better in product, at less cost of labor, &c., than a larger area, half prepared and half cultivated?

3rd. Cannot one acre properly ordered and managed be made to produce five times as much as if treated in the ordinary way?

4th. Will not the same animal do as much

actual service, if properly cared for, as four half-starved beasts?

5th. Will not one cow, well treated and comfortably cared for, give more milk and butter than four or more starved and badly wintered?

6th. Will not a little attention at the right moment often save a great expense and loss?

These are a few of the many questions that every farmer at this season—the New Year—should ponder over to himself, and resolve that such, with other like questions that will recur to every thoughtful mind, should be inscribed upon the pages of his diary or farm-book, or indelibly imprint upon the tablets of his memory. This month is one of comparative idleness, and every farmer should have his book, in which to record his intentions for the year, his stock and all his possessions on account of his farm, so that he may know exactly what he has in possession and what he should reasonably expect as a return for the capital he has invested. To do so, he should charge his farm with the interest upon its cost and improvements, stock and labor, and cost of productions, &c., and give it credit for house rent, pleasure horses, fuel, meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., general products and increase of value of the farm, stock, &c. Thus, an account should be opened against the farm, and credit it with all receipts of every sort. In this way the farmer can tell whether he is making a proper interest upon his capital. The careful merchant takes annually an account of stock, adds up his expenses of every sort, and deducts the same from his receipts. Thus, he is enabled to see what has been his clear profits or losses for the year and behold his errors, or his chances for further benefits. By his books, well kept, he knows how he stands and so should the farmer. *Keep accurate accounts if you wish to know "whether farming is profitable or not."* We venture to say upon a strict account kept, any industrious, sensible, economical farmer will find one year with another that he has realized a greater interest upon the capital invested than the merchant or others engaged in more dazzling pursuits. It is true, the speculator sometimes hits upon a bonanza, but in the crowd of such, how many are stranded! Gambling sometimes leads on to a sudden fortune, but where one is fortunate, a hundred are wrecked upon the rock of poverty. The farmer is in safe seclusion, if he attends strictly to his business, and though his fortune may slowly accrue, it is certain and sure, being built upon a solid basis, and resting upon the inscrutable yet wise laws of a beneficent

Providence. Like the year past, the seasons may bless bounteously the lazy as well as the industrious, yet, as a rule, the man who diligently attends his household will succeed whether the season be propitious or not. There is always in God's arrangements enough of the fragments left to make all comfortable and happy, if they would only use the blessings of health and energy bestowed upon them.

Let not the farmer despair, if he does his part well and relies upon a beneficent Ruler. He must be active, alert, steady, studious and ready to consult and without prejudice consider and profit by the result of those more experienced than himself. In a word, we suggest that you keep books and keep them properly for the year, and our word for it, at the end of 1883, you will be better satisfied that the "calling of the farmer" is the safest, the best, most honorable, most satisfactory and of a higher order than that of any other avocation, because it is nearest to God and farther removed from the paltry vices as well as great crimes of humanity."

Ice.

As a matter of necessity in case of sickness, and always a comfort and a luxury, be sure to secure a full ice-house on the first opportunity, neglecting everything for this crop which "comes to-day and goes to-morrow," perhaps not to return during the year. Therefore seize the first chance that is offered or you may be sadly disappointed.

Barn Yard.

The barn yard should be at least once in ten days covered over with six to ten inches deep with muck, dry earth or refuse vegetable matter, or tan-bark or saw dust, where to be conveniently had, after being put in a compost heap with about 2 bushels of lime to every 50 of saw dust or tan-bark, and intermixed with the liquid manure about 2 or 3 months before being used by itself or as a good absorbant in the stables and in the yards; so that all the liquid manure may be absorbed, except such as may be disposed of more profitably elsewhere.

Stock of all Kinds.

Keep dry with fresh beds of straw, corn stalks, saw dust, leaves, &c., under tight shelters covered with plank or brush, and straw or corn fodder. Open shelters facing the South are best in our climate for sheep, young cattle, colts and mules; also for cattle not worked or milked—stalls are best for the two latter, and for beeves, it is best to put them in stalls keeping plenty of litter always about them and giving plenty of

water and food until they leave the stall for the shambles, when there will be found a deep bed of superior manure while the heat arising from its decomposition has aided the animal in taking on flesh, at the same time it has had a soft, dry and warm bed to repose while digesting its food and consequently it necessarily has taken on fat and flesh rapidly. This, however, can only be done successfully where a large amount of straw or leaves are at command. Under this plan, the manure from the stall of each ox will not only pay for the labor and attention, but go near to pay for the food consumed in the fattening process. The young stock *must* be strictly attended to this month. Handle and card the colts and calves, using them to the halter often. Let their education begin before they are a year old.—When wanted for service they will not need *breaking*, too often a literal meaning of the term, is exemplified in the first taking up a colt for service—the *breaking* of spirit and constitution which results in utter worthlessness and short life.

Evergreens and Forest Trees.

Winter is the best time to remove and transplant forest trees and evergreens of large size. When the weather is open, dig about them, leaving a large ball of earth, and when frozen remove and plant them in holes previously prepared. Stake well, bank and mulch high up, and in the spring remove the embankment and give a new mulch.

Reading.

Pardon us for repeating what we said nine years ago. "These long nights and stormy days are well suited for reading and study. Pardon us for advising you to take one or more agricultural periodicals, and study agricultural works. Think less of politics and more of the science of your profession—a high noble one. Employ thus profitably your time, remember what Franklin says: 'Dost thou love life? Then waste not *time*, for *time* is the stuff that life is made of.' Be alert and commence the year with early rising, setting a good example to your employees and lose not sight, in your daily avocations, of poor Richard's sayings, one of the great, condensed and practical proverbs of the immortal Franklin: '*God gives all things to industry, then plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and to keep.*'"

Composed of powerful drugs so compounded as to produce almost miraculous cures is the history of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See advt. ‡

Garden Work for January.

Stiff Clay Beds.

Manure the clay beds heavily, spade, deep and let them lie in the rough to be acted on by the frost. Sow over them salt and ashes and plaster, in equal parts, at the rate of 20 bushels of the mixture per acre. This is easily arrived at by measuring the beds and making the proper calculation.

General Work.

Make compost heaps and get in a pile of manure, also rich wood's earth.—Supply yourself with a sufficiency of poles for beans and other climbers—also get all the sticks and brush required for peas, &c. Make trellises for cucumbers, tomatoes, &c. Make straw mats to cover the hot-beds and cold frames. Keep a constant watch on the young trees that they are not bark-eaten and destroyed by ground mice, rabbits and other enemies to tender trees and plants.

Barbed Wire Fences Again.

The trifling opposition that was at first offered to the barbed wire fence has almost entirely disappeared. In fact, there is no more danger from them than from any other fence. The barbs are so short that at the worst they could not do more than a little scratching, and few horses and cattle are so stupid as to injure themselves even this much. Recently a committee of the Vermont Legislature had the question under investigation as to whether there should not be a law passed to regulate the building of these fences and making the owners responsible for any damage resulting from them. Many farmers were examined from all portions of the State, and the evidence was so overwhelming in their favor, on account of their efficiency in turning cattle, their cheapness, and their freedom from danger when properly constructed, that it is doubtful if any law will be enacted in relation to them. As there are generally laws regulating wooden fences, there is no reason why there should not be a law regulating wire fences. Any such law, after describing what would be a legal fence, should provide that any damage to cattle, suffered by any adjoining property holder who had withheld his consent to the construction of a barbed fence, should be paid by the owner of such fence.

In the States of Iowa and Wisconsin,

barbed wire fences are restricted by law as to the manner of constructing them, all other fences being illegal. That of Wisconsin is probably the best. It provides that the fence must consist of at least five barbed wires, with at least thirty-six barbs to each rod, firmly fastened to posts well set, not more than ten feet apart, with one good stay between the posts, the top wire to be not less than forty-eight inches high where fastened, and the bottom wire not more than seven inches from the ground, the spaces between the strands as they rise being 7, 8, 12, and the top space not more than 16 inches.

The increase of these fences is enormous as may be judged from the fact that in 1876, at a single manufacturing establishment at Worcester, Mass., there were 2840 miles of barbed wire made, which yearly increased up to the present year, when the quantity has already reached 160,000 miles, the increase being 40,000 miles over last year's manufacture, and the firm is now turning out ninety miles of barbed wire daily, besides there being in the United States about fifty other manufacturing establishments of this kind, with as many orders as they can fill.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

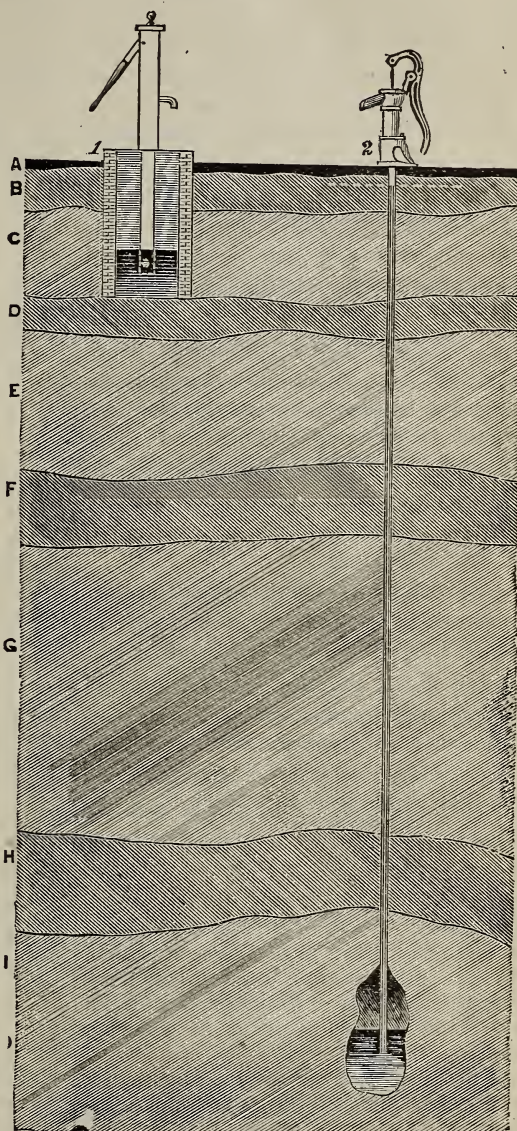
For the Benefit of Agriculture:

A new plan of gathering crop statistics has been put in force by Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, which contemplates keeping the public constantly informed of the total number of acres planted annually in each of the staple crops, the condition and prospects of each during their growing seasons, and estimates of the yields, as soon as sufficient proportions have been harvested and measured to afford a tolerably reliable basis on which to predicate an opinion that will be entitled to consideration. It is also designed to accompany these statements, from time to time, with information respecting the existing and prospective demand for each product. This will enable every intelligent person to keep himself posted as to the true market value of whatever is grown, and will be almost, if not wholly effectual in preventing the wild speculations now so commonly indulged in, and which tend to demoralize society, ruin legitimate trade and impose grievous burdens on both producers and consumers.—*Indiana Farmer.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The importance of pure water, free of organic matter, is now exciting much interest, from the fact that many diseases of a serious nature has been traced directly to the use of water impregnated with foul matter, and to secure water free from such matter demands the attention of those who have to provide for it. Attention is being directed to artesian wells, instead of the old open wells, which from their nature are open to serious objection as more or less of surface drainage must reach them. To fully explain the nature of artesian wells we present this cut, representing a section of country where one has been sunk.

(A) represents the top soil, (B) clay, (C) sand with water resting on on, (D) a stratum of clay. Often this sand is of a quicksand nature and fills in as fast as removed, hence, the water must be taken, such as it is, from this stratum. Often on this stratum of clay, are found old trees and other organic remains which renders water unfit for domestic purposes, besides the drainage into them from above, as all know how often they become foul from the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter, which gives rise to blood and other troubles to many who are compelled to drink such water. It will be seen by the cut, that with artesian wells the pipe passes the quick-



sands into the next stratum of water bearing sand, and if this should prove objectionable, on to the third, and as will be seen by the cut, into the fourth stratum before desirable water is obtained; although it is quite common to secure good and pure water a few feet below bad water, as all connection is cut off by the pipe which is forced through the clay. The water in these pipes being drawn from the bottom of the pipe and some distance from the surface, is purified of all organic matter by the filtration through the sand and clay. Often the water may contain some mineral matter as in medical springs, but fortu-

nately such impurities are never injurious, on the contrary conducive to health from purgative or diuretic effect, and from their fixed nature never change. Quite different is the case with organic matter which will rot or putrify, and develop new and often poisonous compounds, even from the most desirable and important food, a few stems of grass, straw, hay and the like, immersed in water for a few days converts it into a mass of animalculi, which the microscope brings into view, and such water is often found in open wells. In Baltimore, owing to much sickness and numerous deaths in some districts without any apparent cause, the Health Department investigated the matter, and finding certain pumps were being used for drinking, had the water analyzed, and finding water unfit for domestic purposes removed the pumps and quickly the cause of the sickness was explained and no trouble since.

Some sections of country are not so suitable as others for these wells especially in primary formation where hard rock is met with, but along the tide water regions of Maryland and Virginia, where so much bad water is met with, and to this cause much of the malarial trouble is attributed, we think they would prove a blessing in many districts. The process is simple and machinery cost but little, and two men, in many sections, could put down two or three wells a day. We know of some who have had them put down in the barn or stable, with very little trouble and cut off from all chance of surface drainage into them make them very convenient in watering stock.

As these wells, by improved machinery, can now be sunk with less expense than ordinary wells, we take pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Improved Artesian Well Company, of Baltimore, who have sunk a number around the city.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY —Ladies wishing a perfume that combines novelty, delicacy and richness, find Floreston Cologne entirely satisfactory.

Ensilage in France.

Below are the essential points of Mr. Kains-Jackson's letter :

The Vicomte Arthur de Chezelles, at Liancourt, St. Pierre, Department of Oise, France had erected the largest silo in Europe. "It is at the same time an excellent barn and perfect silo," 72 yards long, 6½ yards wide, with a drained floor 12 feet below the earth's surface, forming a pit of 1,872 cubic yards, being the silo proper, with a capacity sufficient for the forage from 170 acres. This silo was illustrated in English agricultural papers and the enterprise was the subject of much interest in English circles. To quote Mr. Kains-Jackson, "The Battle of the Fans for cooling stacks at Reading, was of less interest as a means of saving hay in bad weather, than a process which can be followed at all seasons."

The ordinary but simplified manner of filling a silo was followed with this: clover of various kinds, tares, grass, &c., were packed in as fast as cut, a little salt applied occasionally, and horses employed to tread the mass compactly together, and when done, without boards or even straw intervening, a covering eighteen inches deep was applied of sandy earth. Mr. Kains-Jackson's visit at its opening was made about two months later, or on the 12th of October. On moving the cover the odor was not disagreeable, "much the same as comes from breweries." The heat was higher than the hand could well bear, but last year's experience had shown this to be unobjectionable. The ensilage was at once eaten heartily by cattle and stood ready to serve as the chief article of food for the stock during the winter.

The simplicity of method followed in filling this silo—and past years have proved its success—it is worthy of attention. There are no niceties of construction or fine observance of details in packing, weighing, covering or opening. As fast as cut, wet or dry, the forage was drawn to the silo, run through a cutter, operated by steam power in this case, and packed and covered as described. No definite time was fixed for the opening. The contents were found ready for use early in October, although it had not been the design to feed until November.

It is also further shown at St. Pierre that immediate consumption of ensilage removed from the silo is not compelled, for Mr. Kains-Jackson saw animals eating last year's product that had lain uncovered and that no injury to the remaining mass results even though the cover be not replaced. The practice at the French chateau Mr. Kains-Jackson says, disperses such ideas, for the ensilage is simply cut away as wanted, just as would be a few trusses of hay from an ordinary stack."

The quantity given daily, through the winter is, to a horse 20 pounds, and to a cow, from 50 to 70 pounds, with a little nitrogenous food added. For the last two years, 20 horses, 36 bullocks, 120 milch cows, and 1,000 sheep have been kept in good condition on this food at St. Pierre.—*From Dept. of Agri., Special Report, No. 52.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

The Kent County Agricultural Club.

PREMIUMS FOR CORN.

The Kent County Agricultural Club offered three premiums last spring for the best crops of corn raised by any youth in in the county, the condition being that no ammoniated fertilizer to be used. A committee appointed by the club has awarded the premiums as follows: To master Ed. A. Corey, the first premium, he having raised at the rate of one hundred and thirteen bushels per acre. To master Ed. Morris, the second premium, for next best crop, one hundred and two bushels; and to master Medford L. Porter, the third premium, for one hundred and a half bushels. On the field where the 113 bushels were raised the average was over 80 bushels per acre, and this land a few years ago would not have raised one-fourth such a crop.

As it costs little more labor to raise a crop of 80 bushels over a 30 bushel crop, it will be apparent to every one the importance of improving land and bringing it up to its maximum capacity in view of the increasing scarcity and expense of labor. It has been long since determined by our best experimenters that corn needs no artificial application of nitrogen, every pound of which costs those who use it at the rate of from \$400 to \$500 a ton. Extensive use of Kainit has been made by

our farmers, and in many cases with good results on corn, and peach orchards, and on wheat a mixture of acid phosphate and kainit, costing about one-half the usual price paid for fertilizers, was used by many of our farmers the past fall, and the result is looked for with interest. A real bird guano containing from 40 to 50 per cent. bone phosphate in a fine division has also been tried and this will be sold for from \$15 to \$20 the coming spring, the effect in the growing wheat will determine its merit. Owing to the rains on the islands where the birds deposit it, the ammonia is washed out, leaving it in a mineral condition, yet fine enough for the drill. The latter article is now being largely imported in the Baltimore market. The Orchilla guano has acted well in many cases, which is also a non-ammoniated guano, brought from the West Indies, where the Frigate and other birds live the year round, millions of which use these coral islands to raise their young and during past centuries deposited this guano and now being utilized by man.

ROCK HALL.

A. P. S.

Utilizing Carcasses.

A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, etc., which is often drawn away to the woods to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass over it and sprinkle it over with quick-lime, covering over immediately with sod or mold sufficient to make, with that already beneath, twenty good-sized wagon loads, and you will have \$25 worth of the best fertilizers in less than a year, and no fears need be felt in applying to any crop. One beauty of this plan is, the animals need not be moved far away, there not being the least stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way, and be made to go a great way towards replacing them. Smaller animals, such as sheep, calves, cats and dogs can be treated in the same manner, with about the average amount of sod or muck, proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be proportionately less; but it is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however large or small.—*Turf, Field and Farm,*

HORTICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Farmer,

A Farmer's Fruit Garden.

Every farmer should have a plantation of small fruit, for home use at least, and the wife and children will show their appreciation of the fruit and many a dollar will be saved in doctor's bills: It would be far better for the general health of our farmers, as well as more economical, if more fruits and vegetables were used during their season and far less meat, especially salt meats. An acre lot, properly planted in small fruit will furnish more fruit of all kinds than a large family can consume, if the trees, plants and vines be carefully cultivated and liberally manured. The piece selected should be well drained, naturally, if not, then artificially, and should be of a clayey loam, well worked and deeply for two or more seasons previous, to make it loose and in good order to receive the plants and start them off promptly to growing. To economise in space, make the rows wide enough apart to cultivate with a horse, but the plant can be set closely in the row, and the soil worked there with a hoe. Standard pears should be put about 15 feet apart, Dwarf, about 10 feet apart, and grapevines about the same distance as for the Dwarf pears, while peaches require from 12 to 15 feet each way in a small plantation, and about 17 feet each way in a large orchard.

With pears, the best varieties are the Bartlett (standard,) the Duchess and the Seckle, the former a dwarf, and the latter a standard. To these might be added the Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty and Onandaga, all as standards.

The best peaches for general family use are the Early York, Smock, Moore's Favorite and Crawfords early and late, all of which are choice varieties, good bearers, and do well in every locality where the peach flourishes.

There are quite a variety of grapes, especially of new and much lauded sorts, though the well known Concord seems to be a general favorite, for table as well as market purposes, and does well under a varying degree of temperature and over a wide range of climate and soil. The Catawba is one of the very best table sorts,

but not a reliable cropper, being apt to drop all its leaves just before the ripening of the fruit, thus ruining the crop. The Delaware is an excellent white grape, but not at all hardy, as is the Martha in some localities. Rogers No. 14 is a splendid variety, and also the Croton and Israella. The major part of the vine plantation should, however, be made up principally of the Concord, as it is the "old reliable," and the remainder of the part allotted to vines being of a few only of a kind, sort of experimentally.

In gooseberries, Houghton's seedling for the general supply is best, while it is well to have a few of the large English sorts, though the latter are much subject to mildew. In currants, the Versailles is the general one planted, with a few bushes of some black currants and some few of the newer sorts to help fill up the space, but not as a dependence.

As strawberries are liked by everyone, it is well to plant the kind which will furnish good fruit and a fair succession. The Wilson's Albany is a very heavy and regular cropper, but rather too sour to suit most tastes. The Jersey Scarlet and the lady fingers are both good table sorts, being sweet and of good flavor. The Chas. Downing and the Kentucky (a late sort,) are both very desirable and are of large size and good croppers. Captain Jack, Jucunda and Triumph, as well as the Agriculturist, are esteemed in some localities, though the other varieties are undoubtedly general favorites. It is not a good plan to plant too many varieties and but few of each variety.

The Bristol and Brandywine, the Herstine and Doolittle (black cap,) are good sorts of raspberry to plant, as they are hardy, vigorous and fruitful, while the fruit is generally of good size and fine flavor.

E. Jr.

THE CHERRY CURRANT.—The new berry developed in the Mount Hope Nursery, Rochester, N. Y., has created a sensation among fruit growers. Many specimens exhibited measured over two inches in circumference, and are really a wonderful product in every respect. The choice brand of early and late Crescent Seedling, which these nurserymen make a specialty are remarkably delicious, prolific and profitable to growers,

The Potato.

This season's tests of the productiveness of different sizes of potato seed, at the New York State Experiment Station, show the following per acre yield of small plats planted side by side in drills three feet apart and one foot distant in the hill:

<i>Kind of Seed.</i>	<i>Marketable.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Single eyes cut deep, 152 bush.	39	191	
Ordinary cuts	127 bush.	75	202
Whole potatoes . . .	83 bush.	75	158

Besides the increased return Director Sturtevant notes that the quality from "single eyes cut deep" was "superior," while that from the other seed was "but ordinary." "Small plats," however, are not always reliable. "Ordinary cuts," means of course the common way of cutting potatoes in from two to four pieces with at least one eye in each piece.

A DISCOVERY is reported in the *Agricultural Gazette* of Vienna which opens up a new career to the potato. It seems that the humble tuber can be transformed into a material for the manufacture of meerschaum pipes of the very choicest quality by the simple operation of boiling it for thirty-six hours in a certain chemical solution, and squeezing it afterward in a press till whatever moisture it may contain has been extracted. The residuum is then declared to be "a hard block of delicate creamy-white hue, in every respect as suitable to the manufacture of ornamental and artistically executed pipe heads as the finest clay." The potato thus treated is also said to be an excellent substitute for ivory in the manufacture of such articles as brush and umbrella handles, fans, and chessmen.

The Christiana Melon.

Dr. E. L. Sturtevant says:—"This melon is so far superior as to merit more than a passing word of praise. In size, medium; in form, round with prominent ribs; in color, deep green, thickly mottled with grayish white, the green becoming a shade lighter as the food ripens; the flesh, about an inch and a half in thickness, of a rich, orange color, tender and melting, clear to the thin rind; its flavor rich, sweet, perfumed and delicate. In season earlier than the majority of varieties that we have tested; in prolificacy unexcelled. One pe-

culiarity of the Christiana melon is, that it becomes detached from the stem as soon as ripe, so that one is never at a loss to know when to pick it. It is in the best possible condition for eating the hour that it becomes free. In growing melons it seems well to add a handful of sulphate of potash, or several handfuls of wood ashes to each hill. The effect seems to improve greatly the quality of the fruit grown, and if our experience is sufficient to generalize from, we may say that the addition of potash in excess to the soil upon which the melon is grown, will add a quality to the fruit, surpassing expectation."

Verses from Col. Wilder.

Our friend, the venerable president of the American Pomological Society, Col. M. P. WILDER, writes us, that having been urgently requested by a contemporary, for "ten lines of his best thoughts," he answered in the following stanzas, taking as their motto the advice he has so long and constantly urged through the press and in public addresses—*Plant the most perfect and mature seeds of our very best fruits, and as the means of more rapid progress, cross-fertilize our finest kinds for still greater excellence.*

Plant the best seeds of every good fruit,
Good fruits to raise, all lands to suit;
Fruits which shall live, their blessings to shed
On millions of souls when we shall be dead.

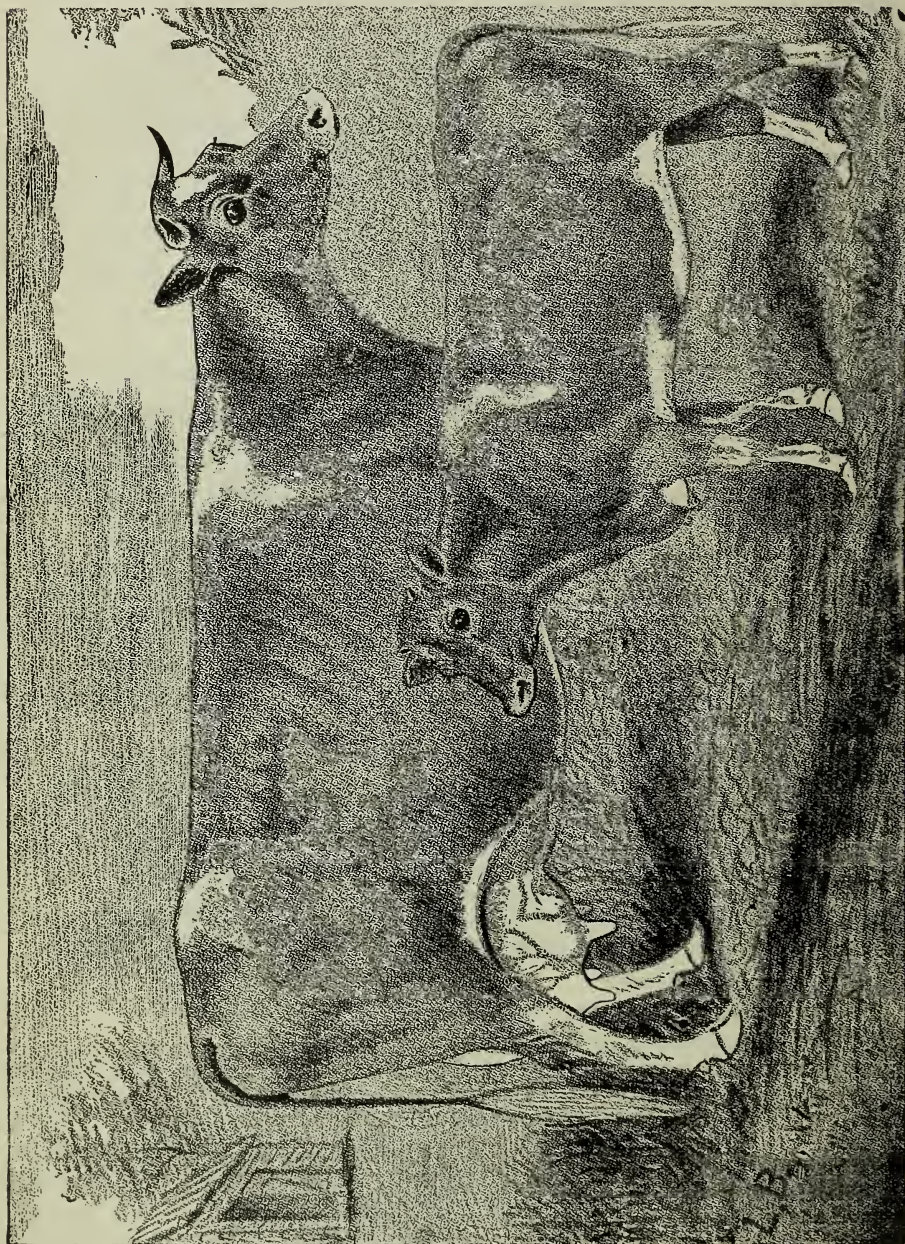
These are creations that do the world good,
Treasures and pleasures with health in our food,
Pleasures which leave in the memory no sting,
No grief in the soul; no stain on Time's wing.

For fruitage and flowers let praises arise
From earth's utmost bound to heav'n's highest skies,
Song of rejoicing where'er they are found,
Songs of thanksgiving where'er they abound.

Country Gentleman.

The Jesuit Father, Antonio Julian, in his book on travels in South America, says, "this plant, (the Coca,) possesses all of the wonderful properties claimed for it." Commodore Gibbon, (U. S. Exploring Expedition of the Amazon,) says, "The Coca has properties so marvellous that it enables the Indians, without any other nourishment, to perform forced marches of 5 and 6 days. It is so *bracing and tonic*, that by chewing it alone they perform journeys of 300 miles on foot without appearing the least fatigued." To build up a broken down system, to relieve dyspepsia, biliousness, female monthly stifferings and nervous prostration, the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic has no equal.

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.



Imported Guernsey Cow, POLLY OF KENOSHA, 849, and Heifer Calf,
Property of I. J. CLAPP, Kenosha, Wis.

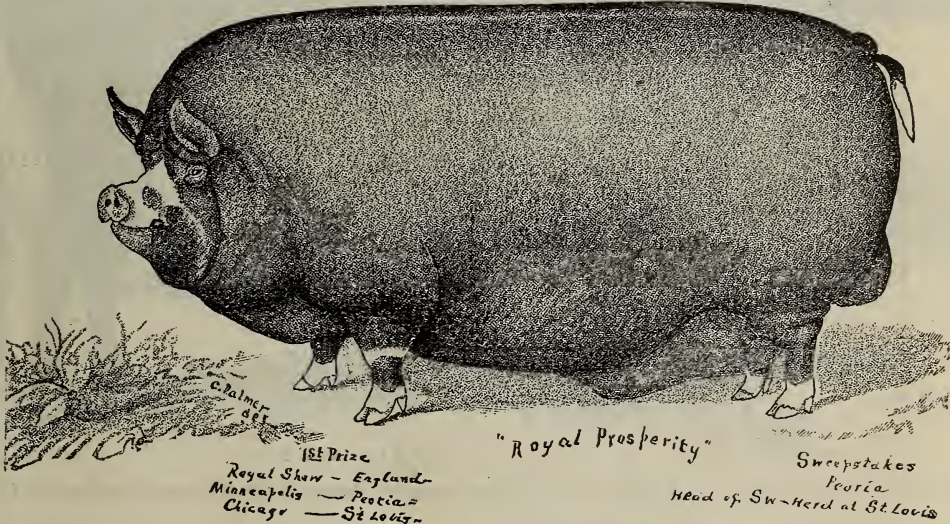
We are rich this month in the illustrations of choice specimens of the present popular breeds of domestic animals. These portraits from life are considered fair representations of the individuals when taken by the artist.

Guernsey Cattle.

It is doubtful if any breed of cattle in the world deserves higher rank as butter producers than the Guernsey. Although not so numerous in the United States, nor so well known as the more graceful, delicate and deer-like Jersey, yet they have to say the very least, equal rank as butter producers, along with decided superiority in point of size and average yield of milk.

months to four years old. To these may now be added thirty head that arrived this week, all imported, and most of them just released from quarantine. They are from one month old to six years—one choice bull in the lot, the balance females. They were imported for him expressly, with orders for the best, by Mr. James James, who selected them on the Island and accompanied them to this country. He is a man of large experience and excellent judgment, Mr. Clapp is a thoroughly responsible and reliable gentleman, as well as an enthusiastic breeder of Guernsey and Jersey cattle and Merino sheep.

[For the beautiful cut and explanation, we are indebted to our highly esteemed cotemporary, the *Breeder's Gazette*.



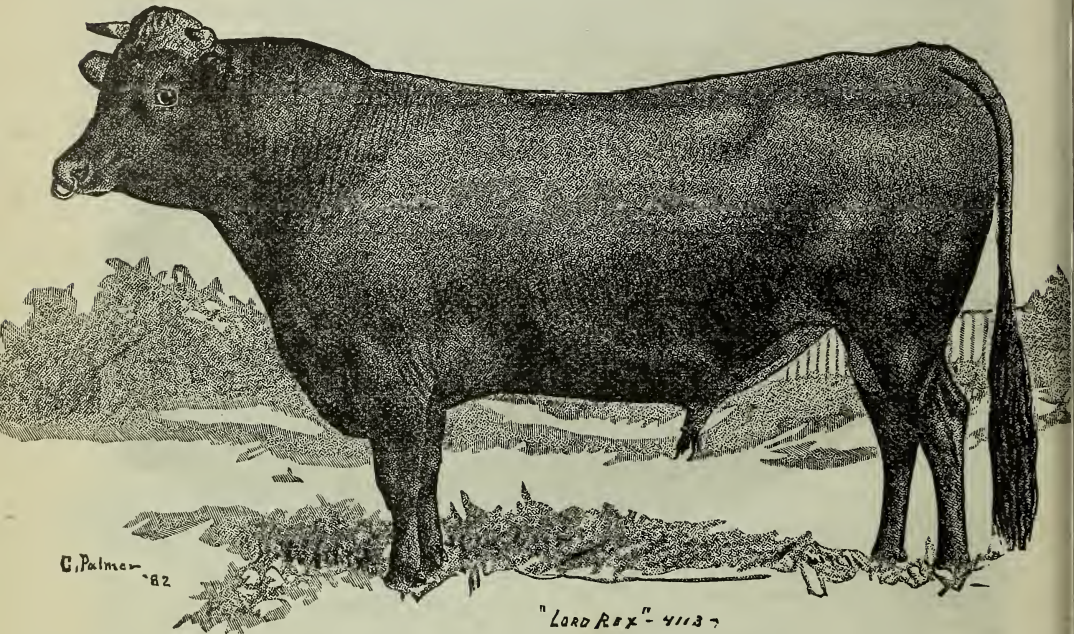
Berkshires.

It is claimed, too, by the breeders of Guernsey cattle, that the milk of these cows will produce butter of a higher color, on any given food than that of the Jersey, and that the average per cent. of cream is greater. Our illustration is from a sketch of the imported Guernsey cow, Polly of Kenosha, 849, and heifer calf, the property of I. J. Clapp, of Kenosha, Wis. The sketch was made for us from life, by Lou Burk, and shows the grand milking properties of the cow to good advantage. Mr. Clapp is doing much to bring this valuable breed of dairy cattle into public notice, and has now one of the finest herds of Guernseys in America. His home herd consists of 12 head of imported registered Guernseys—eleven females and one bull—from eight

The above cut is a good likeness of ROYAL PROSPERITY, a superb Berkshire, who stands at the head of the famous herd of Mr. A. M. Fulford, of Bel-Air, Md. "Royal Prosperity" was bred by Mr. R. Swannich, of the English Royal Agricultural College, and won in 1881:—1st premiums at the Royal and at Cirencester; 1st at Minneapolis, Chicago, Ill. State Fair, and at St. Louis; won Sweepstakes at Peoria, and headed the Sweepstakes herd at St. Louis, a record never surpassed, if equalled. He is descended, on

the dam's side, from the noted Sallie strain, and proved his high breeding by the excellence of his get. He does credit to his breeder and we may truly say is fit to head any herd in the world. As an additional proof that his high qualities are due to his careful breeding, we mention the fact, that the past season, Mr. Fulford exhibited his

LORD REX has never been beat in the show-ring. He won 1st at Baltimore county and Maryland State Fairs, in 1881, and at the Baltimore county and Washington county fairs of 1882. At the Baltimore county fair of 1882, took sweepstakes prize \$140, beating all the Jersey bulls of any age, including the bull that took sweep-



LORD REX, 4,113, owned by Andrew Banks Chatsworth Farm, Reisterstown Baltimore Co. Md.

full sister, same litter, who, in addition to winning a first prize at Peoria, and St. Louis; a sweepstakes at Topeka, Kansas, and as a member of a grand sweepstakes (all breeds) herd, at Peoria. Won also, in England, as follows:—Highly commended and reserved number at Worcester; 2nd prize at Portsmouth, Crewe and Gloucester, 1880; 1st at Cirencester, 1881; highly commended at Cardiff; commended at the Royal Stock; 1st prize at Cheltenham, 1882.

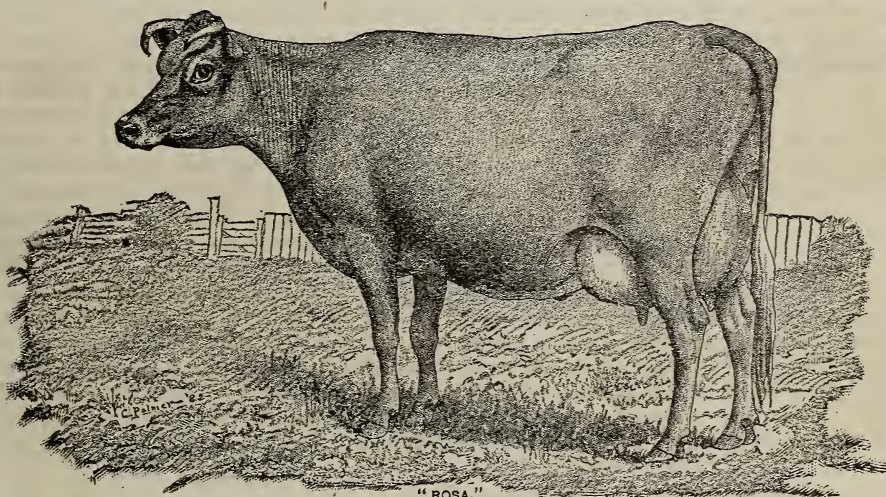
See page 15 for illustration and description of "ROSA."

stakes at the New Jersey fair in 1882, and who beat at that fair, Gilderoy 2nd, who beat, the year before, the celebrated Farmer's Glory, the winner of many prizes in England and on the Isle of Jersey, so that as was said by the *Hagerstown Mail*—"Lord Rex can boast of having beaten the world and New Jersey." One of his daughters took gold medal at Baltimore county fair in 1882, as the best yearling heifer on exhibition.

LORD REX, 4,113, A. J. C. C. H. R., was dropped July 16th, 1870, the breeder being F. K. Starr. He is solid fawn color, with black points, and has an extra large

escutcheon. He is a splendid type of a Jersey bull, with fine head and horns, good deep carcass, fine bone, and of noble carriage. A writer in the *Southern Live Stock Journal*, of May 11th, 1882, in speaking of LORD REX, says that he is "the grandest specimen of a Jersey bull we have ever seen. * * For beauty of form and stylish carriage this bull is unexcelled. He is altogether a NOBLEMAN, and shows in his every lineament his aristocratic blood."

3 years old, and half sister to Princess 2nd, who sold at auction in New York, for \$4,800—the highest price ever paid for a Jersey cow. The *Jersey Lily*, her daughter, should be highly prized by Messrs. Watts & Seth, as we consider Rosa one of the most beautiful and superb specimens of this breed, judging from her pedigree, natural formation and personal appearance. Before long we hope to give illustrations of some of the individuals of the splendid Guernseys belonging to Mr. Watts.



"ROSA."

P. S. 256 J. H. B.

ROSA, the subject of our illustration is a grand-daughter of the celebrated Coomassie, and was recently sold at auction, in New York, by Messrs. Watts & Seth, for \$1,660, and we are informed was resold before leaving the building for \$2,500. Rosa was in the 1st prize herd of Messrs. Watts & Seth, at the Baltimore county and Washington county fairs, 1882, and they still own a handsome daughter of hers which they have named "Madam Langtry, the Jersey Lily."

Rosa is a fine specimen of the breed, and strong in the characteristics of the Coomassie family, being like her grand-dam, Coomassie, in shape. Horns curving downward, round in appearance, large, perfectly square udder, teats placed wide apart. Rosa is a half sister of Ona, who made 17 lbs, 4 oz, of butter in 7 days, at

Why do Animals need Salt?

Professor James E. Johnston, of Scotland, says:—"Upward of half the saline matter of blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt, and this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. The necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, thereafter, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilage to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it, than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become 'salt hungry,' they may take more than is wholesome."

Shropshires.

The Shropshire Down came originally from Shropshire, which, even far back, had a record of possessing a peculiar and distinct breed of sheep. The original breed was known as Morfe Common, taking their name from the locality to which the breed was principally confined. Nearly a hundred years ago, they attracted the attention of the Bristol Wool Society, which described them as a native breed on Morfe Common, near Bridgenorth, and having a black, or brown, or spotted face and horns and producing wool of a superior quality. The sheep described by this society averaged the following weight: Wethers, from eleven to fourteen pounds, and the ewes from nine to eleven pounds per quarter. This was the original of the present Shropshire Down. As the country advanced the carcass became valuable as well as the wool, and the breeding improved by crossing it with the Leicesters and Cotswolds, and the Southdowns. For a long time there was some hesitation in regard to recognizing these sheep—the crosses—as a distinct breed, but that hesitation no longer exists. They are a breed, with the fixed characteristics of a breed, and are valuable sheep. They are reasonably hardy, are quite easily kept, mature early, are prolific and their meat is very excellent. They are a short wool sheep, and their fleece is said to be a little heavier than the Southdown. However, they are very similar to the last named breed, there being but few marks to distinguish them.

A very few specimens of this breed were imported into the United States and Canada, a number of years since, and there are some fine flocks in the country at the present time. Those who own them, and many who have had opportunity to study their characteristics, are unstinted in their praise of their merits, preferring them to other breeds. There can be no doubt of their value, and in some respects of their superiority. They are as beautiful in shape as the Southdown, and are usually heavier and hardier. There is a difference of opinion as to the quality of their meat, but no one, we think, claims it is superior to that of the Southdown. The truth is, we believe it is not equal to it. But in all respects the breed is eminently satisfactory, and owing to some of the superior qualities which it possesses, it is winning its way

to the front. We look for a very considerable increase in the number of these sheep during the next few years. Like all other domestic animals they will find their level, and cannot be permanently kept back by prejudice or permanently helped by unmerited praise. There is nothing surer in this world than that the best breed of animals will win in the end.—*The Western Rural*.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SWINE—An Iowa farmer put up twenty one-year-old hogs for fattening, and for the first twenty days fed them on shell corn, of which they ate 83 bushels. During this period they gained 837 pounds, or upward of ten pounds to the bushel of corn. He then fed the same hogs for fourteen days on dry cornmeal, during which time they consumed forty-seven bushels and gained 545 pounds, or 11½ pounds to the bushel. The same hogs next fed fourteen days on cornmeal cooked and water mixed, consumed 55½ bushels of corn and gained 731 pounds, or 13½ pounds of pork to the bushel. He then fed them fourteen days on cornmeal cooked, and after consuming 45 bushels of the cooked meal the hogs gained 788 pounds, or very nearly 15 pounds of pork to the bushel of meal.—*Rural Record*.

The following particulars are given as regards the Hereford steer belonging to Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, to which was awarded the sweepstakes prize for best carcass of steer or spayed heifer of any age or breed, at the recent Fat Stock show at Chicago.

The steer, Sir Richard, was a three-year old; weight at home, 1,775 pounds; at time of slaughter, 1,690 pounds; weight of tallow, 118½ pounds; of hide, 107½ pounds; of left forequarter, 295 pounds; right forequarter, 290; left hindquarter, 277 pounds; right hindquarter, 287 pounds; head, 39 pounds; feet, 20 pounds; paunch, 131 pounds, guts, 25 pounds; liver, 13½ pounds; heart, 5 pounds; tongue, 6 pounds; lungs, 8½ pounds, and blood, 44 pounds. Total meat, 1,149 pounds; per cent. of meat to live weight at slaughtering, 68, less an exceedingly minute fraction. Adding heart; tongue and liver, the per cent. of food to live weight was 69.4.—*Ex*,

The American Trotting Horse.

One of the material evidences of our advancing civilization is found in the greater improvement and more extensive use of the light harness horse. Blood and form, and size and action have been the objective points of breeding him, till he now begins to assume a type of standard excellence. Especially does this superiority obtain in the American trotting horse. He possesses somewhat the muscular power of the English thoroughbred, equally well placed for his peculiar movement; the superb crest and fore-handed contour of the Barb; the courage and stout hearted capacity of the Hunter; the docility of the Nedjid Arabian; the tractable patience of the hardy Canadian, and the enduring wear and tear of the ponderous Percheron.

To-day, the American trotting horse, among the various breeds of horses, stands out as the best horse for all practical purposes combined on the face of the globe.—*Cor. of Nat. Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Oil Cake Meal for Horses.

But very few know anything of the value of oil-cake meal for horses. Its use in fitting fine bred cattle has long been common and its value fully appreciated. The same can be said of swine, for no food will cause a pig to gain and put him in show condition so speedily as oil-cake meal, giving him a glossiness of coat not obtainable so well in any other way. What oil cake will do for cattle and pigs, it will do equally as well for horses. A horse appearing to be bound up, as this term is understood in the stable, can, by the use of this feed be relieved of this condition as promptly as by turning out to grass, involving none of the contingencies which attend the latter, the full strength and vigor being maintained in the mean time. Nothing so quickly improves the coat of a horse, as the use of a little oil cake incorporated with his feed, while turning out to grass in sun and rain, fades and roughens the hair in a week's time. In addition to this, oil cake loosens the bowels, the degree to which this is done being entirely under control, while the effect from a run on grass is largely a matter of chance.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Teeth of Sheep.

Most sheep get all their permanent teeth when between three and four years old. An authority says:—"In the sheep as in the ox, all the temporary incisors are up at a month old, as well as the first, second and third molars. At one year old the two central incisors are changed and replaced by permanent teeth, and the fourth and fifth molars are up. Six months later the two lateral central and the sixth molar appear. At two years and three months, the lateral permanent incisors are cut, and the first, second and third molars are permanent. At three years old the corner incisors are shed, and shortly afterward all the permanent teeth are in the month.

The Meat we Eat.

According to statistics compiled by the Agricultural Bureau, the annual meat product of the United States is in round numbers:

Dressed Hogs.....	29,000,000	5,120,000,000
Beefes.....	6,250,000	3,124,000,000
Veals.....	3,000,000	275,000,000
Muttons.....	7,000,000	350,000,000
Lambs.....	5,000,000	100,000,000

About one-fourth of the pork and one-twelfth of the beef are exported, leaving for home consumption about seven thousand and six hundred and fifty million pounds of the above meats, mostly beef and pork, or an average of almost half a pound a day, for every man, woman and child in the country.

Republican City, Neb., March 31, 1880.—I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it had the desired effect. It cured the spavin which other treatments failed to do. I did not use quite one bottle of your liniment. After the spavin was removed I drove the horse and his mate over 500 miles, from Linn county, Iowa, to Harlin county, Neb., with a load of 2,000 pounds, and made the trip in four weeks. Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse."

Yours truly, JAMES YELLOTT.

THE SECRET OUT AT LAST.—It has long been a source of wonder, as to why Courtney failed to meet Hanlon in a sculling contest. The general explanatory argument was, that he feared the little Canadian. This opinion, however, is exploded by the authentic announcement that on the days fixed for the race, Courtney was unable to sit in his shell on account of the intense itching and soreness caused by the Piles. Having recovered, through the use of Swayne's Ointment, he now announces that he will row Hanlon any time this summer.

MARYLAND FARMER

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor,

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor,

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☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

☞ We call attention to our Reduction in Price of Subscription.

The Maryland Farmer for 1883.

This number begins the year 1883 and the 20th year of the MARYLAND FARMER. On entering upon our 20th volume, we are glad to congratulate our friends upon the generally increased prosperity of the country, which in all its past history has never been equalled. The seasons have been propitious and the farmers have prospered, but not so much from that circumstance, as we are inclined to believe from their own efforts, mainly induced by reading agricultural journals, like the Maryland Farmer, which gives the science and practical details of those who make farming a study and reduce their acquired knowledge to practical tests. Never was there a time in the history of our long experience as a journalist when we could so confidently appeal for continued support from our subscribers, advertisers and readers as now. The long list of advertisers show how it pays to advertise in our columns, and our increased circulation has enabled us to put our paper at a price so low that the poorest in fortune can obtain it, while we have added to its size, and ornamented it with a large number of illustrations of domestic animals, fowls, and useful implements to show to the reader clearly what intelligent correspondents and others are writing about. We can boast of some admirable correspondents who write for no paper but ours, and whose writings are always read with avidity. Therefore we ask every subscriber to renew his subscription and send along the names of his neighbors who have heretofore failed to avail themselves of this agricultural fount of solid worth, that has steadily increased in worth and value annually, while it has been enabled to reduce the price of subscription with the valuable premiums to the small sum of \$1.00 for 12 numbers, every number being worth more than treble that sum.

The American Agricultural Convention.

This national society met at Chicago, on the 12th of December and adjourned on the 15th, being four days in session, and three sessions each day. We had the pleasure, in company with A. M. Fulford, Esq., to attend as members and representatives from Maryland. We went and returned on one of those elegant and comfortable sleepers on the B. & O. Road, directly through from Baltimore to Chicago. This road is ably conducted and too much cannot be said in its praise. This line, like everything else he touches, proves that the Baltimore Railroad King—J. W. Garrett—is master of the situation. So complete are the arrangements that we reached our destination at either end of this long line within five minutes of schedule time. This fact is very important to travellers. The attendance of members was large from many of the States, particularly from the West, and were among the leading agriculturists of the whole country. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character, and much zeal was manifested in the discussion and consideration of important questions connected with the farming interest. Among some of the leading measures that had warm advocates and supporters, were the tariff, water ways, ensilage, fish culture—carp especially, wool interest, climatic effect and importance of forests and especially trees along water courses and streams; what agriculturists owe to posterity; exhaustion of the soil and its effects upon fertilizers; Maryland and Delaware free ship canal; transportation, and other subjects which we will refer to in the future.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. N. T. Sprague, the President, who introduced Mayor Harrison. In responding the Mayor extended a hearty welcome to the convention.

Judge J. F. Kinney, of Nebraska, responded to the mayor's address, and said that its eloquent words would infuse new life and vigor into the convention. Chicago had been selected as the place of meeting because it was believed that there would

be an attendance of farmers from all the North-west. The cause which they represented should be the cause of the whole country, as all other industries must prosper or suffer with the farmer. Next year it was the intention to hold a great international agricultural convention, and he felt from the Mayor's address, that if Chicago was selected as the place of meeting, this enterprising city would do all in its power to make it a great success. In concluding, Judge Kinney thanked Mayor Harrison for his hearty welcome.

President Sprague then delivered his annual address. He first spoke of the death of Hon. X. A. Willard, of New York, and the Hon. Samuel Remington, of Ilion, both leading members of the association. He then pictured the brilliant future of this country and her relations agriculturally with the countries of Europe. He also spoke at some length of the influences of good farming and of our transportation facilities, of the abuses and practices of adulteration to be abolished, of the work accomplished and the work still in progress. He suggested Baltimore as an advantageous point for the meeting next year, and stated that that city had announced her willingness to contribute liberally to defray its expenses.

Among the papers read during the meetings, Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore, read a paper upon the "Maryland and Delaware Free Ship Canal." He claimed that Baltimore was nearer foreign parts than any other seaboard city. The producers of the West would be benefitted by the proposed canal. Mr. Whitman made a calculation, showing there would be an immense saving in transportation. The canal would also be of great advantage to the country at large. For military purposes and postal accommodations the Government had expended vast amounts, and the writer insisted that this canal scheme should not be ignored. He offered the following resolution:—

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, in obedience to, and out of respect for public sentiment, representing a large and important section of the country, has made an appropriation for making surveys

to determine the practicability of a free ship canal across the Maryland and Delaware peninsula, and

WHEREAS, the engineers making the said survey have reported it to be entirely feasible to construct such work at a saving in distance of 200 miles to ships starting from Chesapeake ports, now therefore be it

Resolved, by this body, "The American Agricultural Association," that it believes the construction of the proposed canal to be of the highest importance to the commerce of the country, and consider it the duty of Congress to pass a bill providing for its speedy completion.

This paper will be given in full in our next number.

It was unanimously decided that the Association would hold its first Exhibition during the fall of 1883, at that city which offered the greatest facilities.

On the last day, G. B. Raum, Esq., of Illinois, delivered an eloquent tariff address to which Mr. J. S. Norton, of Nebraska, happily replied.

At the evening session the business of the meeting was finished. A resolution was adopted which set forth that it was the sense of the convention that the sorghum industry was worthy of its fostering care and encouragement.

Secretary Reall then read the names of five delegates from each State, appointed to represent the interests of the National Agricultural Fair of 1883, in their several States. It was decided that the Governors of those States for which no delegates had been selected be communicated with, and requested to appoint in their respective States, five influential residents thereof, as delegates and representatives, after which President Sprague delivered his closing address, thus concluding the third annual convention of the Association.

The five delegates appointed for Maryland as an advisory committee were F. C. Latrobe, Oden Bowie, Frank Brown, J. A. Gary, and Ezra Whitman.

The above advisory committee will, it is

hoped, meet as soon as possible and receive propositions from citizens as to the aid they will extend to the proposed fair. The committee are expected to report their deliberations to the Directors of the Association at the annual meeting in New York next February.

The President delivered the following closing address:

Gentlemen, and Members of the Convention.—At the close of this, the greatest Agricultural Convention ever held, I beg to thank each and all of you for the courtesy with which you have treated me as your presiding officer, and for the kind forbearance you have shown throughout our meetings.

We have had assembled here the representatives from two-thirds of the States and Territories of this country, and from nearly all of those mainly devoted to agriculture and kindred affairs; the ablest and best farmers in the country; men renowned in science, journalism, statesmanship and political economy. The papers and addresses have been by the highest authorities in the land, and have made the Convention not only the greatest but the most valuable ever held.

The interest in the proceedings instead of declining as the days have gone by, has increased to the end. The influence of the papers and addresses are not confined within these walls, Already it has extended into every section of the United States and Europe, through the instrumentality of those great forces, the public press and the telegraph, and when published in full will accomplish still more good. We have good reason for the belief that our work will prove beneficent not only to the million and more of farmers whom you represent, but to all the millions of this great and growing country. I wish you all a safe return to your homes and many years more of usefulness to the people of our loved country and of the world at large. Our work is the noblest in which man can be engaged. Let us continue to do it the best we know how, and may God bless our efforts. I trust we may all meet each other again, under as pleasant and profitable circumstances as those that have summoned us here.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*,

During the sessions of the Association we made many new acquaintances, and renewed old friendships, and received many kindly tokens of regard, which we shall always remember with much pleasure.

Mr. E. N. Grenell, Ft. Calhoun, Washington county, Nebraska, put on the tables at the meeting of the Association, a variety of splendid apples, consisting of Northern Spy, Utters Red, Greening, Wine Sop, Jonathan, Lady, Baldwin, Belmont, Winter Maiden Blush, Newark King, Ben Davis, &c. Some of the best he kindly presented to us, and really the whole collection evidenced that the far-west is capable of producing the smoothest and finest colored as well as fine flavored fruit, of any portion of our highly favored country.

There are many things we saw and learned during our trip that are worth giving to our readers, as well as abstracts of many valuable papers and speeches read and delivered before the convention, which we are compelled to defer to some future occasion for the want of time and space in this issue.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—Any person taking the newspaper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or another's he is responsible for the payment.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until the payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

It may be sent to subscribers until an order to discontinue is received and all arrearages paid as required by law. Merely returning a number of the paper by mail is not sufficient.

Farmer's Convention.

The annual convention of farmers and others interested in agriculture will be held at the Sandy Spring Lyceum, Montgomery Co., Md., on Tuesday January 16th, 1883, at 10 o'clock punctually. Lunch will be provided by those residing near.

In addition to the abstracts from the proceedings of the various clubs and associations, there will be discussions on the following questions:

1st. Will it pay farmers to erect wind-mills?

2nd. Is the Percheron Horse suited to our uses in this section?

3rd. Will the sale of Chicago dressed beef affect the business of fattening cattle in Montgomery?

4th. How shall surplus corn be used?

5th. Will it pay to lime a second time within six or eight years?

6th. Have we a scarcity of farm labor?

7th. Can our farms be made thoroughly rich without the aid of barn-yard manure?

There will also be reports of committees from last year's convention on hog thistle, ground lime-stone, ensilage, &c.

Mr. Henry C. Hallowell is the President, and Messrs. Allen Farquhar and Chas. F. Kirk are the Secretaries.

We hope to be able to be present on this very pleasant occasion.

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—

There has been at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy.

Norman Horse Association.

This Society of Breeders of Norman Horses met at Chicago, 22d of November last and adopted a constitution and by-laws for their future government. It settled the question as to the name of all imported French draft horse, which are to be known and recognized in the future as "Norman," discarding the heretofore ridiculous distinctions of "Percheron," "Norman Percheron," &c. This was a great stride toward a simple nomenclature, which has puzzled many an honest farmer who wanted to improve his farm stock, but hesitated because of the conflicting statements of wily importers and others interested in some special stallion of some peculiar family.

The Association determined to issue from time to time a Stud Book, by which breeders and buyers could be guided. It also paid, by resolutions, high compliments to Messrs. Dillon, Perry and Farlow for their energy and enterprize. Space will not allow us to give at this time more of the important proceedings of this convocation of Norman horse importers and breeders.

WE append to the above, from the *Western Agriculturist*, a short article showing what our breeders of live-stock are doing, and it is well worth the consideration of the thoughtful reader:

IMPORTED STOCK.

"America is enjoying a perfect enthusiasm for imported stock of the breeds of draft horses, the Normans and Clydesdales being the favorites. Of all the different breeds of cattle, the Short-horns, Herefords and Polled Angus are the popular breeds, while the Holsteins and Jerseys are strong rivals for the dairy. There are several breeds of sheep, the Downs for mutton and wool, and the Cotswolds for wool and mutton, while the Berkshire is the only hog that is much imported. Of all these different breeds the West is eagerly demanding more to improve our native stock and send back to Europe superior grades, since we can raise them cheaper on our

broad acres of cheap corn and grass. This improvement of our stock is the greatest financial benefit Western farmers have ever enjoyed. We must market our crops mainly through stock and the stock must be of the improved sort to pay the large profits we demand. The importations for 1882 are remarkable in the large number and superior quality. As a rule the very best bred and best individual animals are purchased in Europe for the American trade, and most of the available animals there are brought here to supply our growing demand for imported stock.

The money paid out for this imported stock is remarkable, the figures foot up amazingly when thrown together."

Hereford Cattle for Maryland.

During the first week of December we had the pleasure to critically examine some of the purchases of our Maryland stock breeders, at the Cochrane sale at Chicago, and from noted breeders of the great West. We candidly say that a finer lot of young stock, particularly bull calves, we have never seen. Some of the cows were superb specimens of this great beef breed. They collectively cost a large sum as this breed is just now in great demand in the West and South-west, where early maturing breeds and hardy constitutions are alone sought for by the great ranch owners. We addressed an old subscriber—Judge DeCourcy—making some enquiries in regard to these beautiful specimens, bought at such cost, in the far West and brought to Maryland, to be bred from, and their progeny to be again returned to that great cattle-feeding clime, or to be disseminated among our own people who are happily awakening to the importance of stock grazing and breeding. His reply is as follows:

"To your inquiries in regard to the Hereford cow and bull calf you saw en route from Chicago to take their places here in my herd, I have to say that the cow is four years old, was bred and raised by the late T. L. Burton, Esq., Lonquer Hall, England; was imported by Hon. W. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada, at whose recent sale at Chicago I purchased her,

She is known as "Lovely 9th," English Herd Book. She is in calf by "Secretary," 5572, A. H. R.

The bull calf, four months old, was purchased at private sale from Benj. Herschey, Esq., Muscatine, Iowa. Messrs. Lloyd, Merryman and myself made a special journey of over 200 miles from Chicago to view this fine herd, and make our selections therefrom. I think we succeeded in making some selections that will do credit to our judgment and experience in regard to this breed of cattle. When more at leisure I will write more in detail on this subject. Accept my thanks for your kind attention in regard to the shipping of these cattle on that memorably cold day, last Thursday, 7th inst. Very truly yours,

WM. HENRY DECOURCY.
Cheston Farm, Queen Anne's County.

Herefords in England.

We learn from late English papers that at the recent Birmingham Agricultural Show, (the most noted of any in England,) the Challenge cup valued at 100 guineas, for the best animal in the cattle classes, to be won two years successively, or any three years by the same exhibitor, was awarded Mr. John Price, for his Hereford ox, three years old, who also won Lord Ellesmere's special prize of \$25 for the best animal in the cattle classes, and also carried off the first prize in its own class, last year, in competing as a steer, this beast then gained the Challenge cup, so that the cup which has been in competition since 1878, now becomes the absolute property of Mr. Price.

This success of the Herefords in England, together with the *slaughter test* in Chicago, by which Hereford beef won both *first and second prizes*, strengthens the claims of this valuable breed of beef producers, to which may be added the conceded merit of their strong and vigorous constitutions, rendering them exempt from the various forms of tuberculosis which some other classes have a tendency to generate.

POULTRY HOUSE.

Maryland Poultry and Pigeon Show.

The two beautiful pictures of poultry and pigeons on exhibition during the show of the Maryland Poultry and Pigeon Club, were kindly loaned by the enterprising firm of Cassel, Peter, Galpin & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York, and are the same pictures that attracted so much attention at Bunnell's Museum, of that city last January. We may here add that the above firm are the publishers of the splendid books on pigeons, poultry, dogs, horses, and cage birds, so well written, elegantly printed and superbly illustrated with numerous wood cuts, and engraved portraits colored to the life. These books have become so popular that they are considered indispensable to the educated fancier of any class of the above named birds or domestic animals. Of the exhibition itself we will speak more fully in our next number.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Opinions of Poultry.

Amos G. Doubleday, of Columbia, Conn., now deceased, some time since gave expression to views regarding poultry that are worthy of being made public. Mr. Doubleday was engaged quite a little at times in the raising of poultry, was a careful observer, and one whose opinion was entitled to respect and consideration. He had read in some paper, regarding the longevity of fowls and their profitableness for the production of eggs, in which some writer had claimed that but few fowls were worth their keeping for the purpose of producing eggs.

Upon this point he remarked that such had not been his experience; for more than forty years he had been in the habit of keeping from twenty-five to fifty fowls, merely for the profit arising from the sale of eggs in the market, and had kept most of the different breeds with which the country is filled, and had always had the best luck with the non-setting breeds. He gave as the product of forty fowls, for a period of six months, the following result:—He

sold three hundred dozen eggs, besides what a family of five persons consumed, besides eggs required to produce fine brood of chickens. Mr. Doubleday stated that his experience had taught him that a cross of different breeds is decidedly an improvement in the hardness of the fowl, and for this reason he paid no attention to the growing of particular breeds. He crossed Bolton Grays with Black Spanish; Black Poland crossed with Houdans, also with Golden and Silver Polands, and many other breeds crossed. He had had experience with different kind of large fowls, Buff Cochins, Gray Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, etc., in his opinion the latter is the best of the large breeds from the fact that they attain a weight of about ten pounds, are very yellow and nice for the table, are a very hardy fowl, mature young and are quite fair layers.

He considered the Partridge Cochin the meanest fowl of any with which he was acquainted. With regard to the age of his fowls, he was in the habit of keeping them from one to even eight years of age, and related an instance of a fowl, a cross between the Golden Poland and Bolton Gray that paid well until death, at the age of ten years.

There are many in the vicinity of the late residence of Mr. Doubleday, who are very favorable to the Plymouth Rock, both as layers, and for the production of chicks for an early market, because of their early maturity.

A gentleman from Lima, Livingstone Co., New York, in 1872, wrote regarding the profits of poultry, and from four breeds, viz: Brahmas, Black Spanish, Dorkings and Dominiques, all crosses, stated he received a net profit of \$2.96 per fowl. His fowls were all large. Experience taught him that to have hens lay in summer, they require a range of pasturage, plenty of grain, lime and fresh water. In winter they require a warm, light place, with pure air, a supply of grain, lime, pure water, lime and meat to supply the deficiency of worms, &c.

During the same year, J. J. Dillenback, of Sprout Brook, N. J., from twenty-nine hens derived a net profit of \$2.79 per fowl. His were a mixture or cross of Hamburgs, Polands and Pheasants.

With some the Leghorns occupy a high position. Alanson H. Fuller, of Columbia,

Conn., who produced large quantities of eggs and chicks, prefers a cross between white and brown Leghorns. They are considered excellent winter layers and are seldom inclined to set.

A gentleman who was partial to Black Spanish fowls reports the profit for one year, from the hens, to be 183½ dozen eggs and 30 chickens, valued at \$59.71, and the cost of feeding, \$20.25—leaving a balance of \$39.56, or a profit of \$3.96, nearly, per fowl.

The cost of keeping fowls seems to vary among different individuals, from one to two dollars, per head, per year. Samuel E. Lyman, of Columbia, Conn., who kept a careful account of the cost of keeping poultry, stated before the Farmer's club of that place, that it cost him only one dollar per head of cash paid out, or for value of grain consumed. And yet notwithstanding all that has been said and written regarding the profits of poultry keeping, there are those who firmly believe that where poultry, as is very often the case with farmers, is allowed the free range of the farm, do an amount of damage that more than balances any profit that may come from eggs and chicks. Then, on the other hand, there are those who are willing to balance all the damage done, by the benefits derived, in consequence of the destruction of worms, grubs, insects, and such vermin as is destructive or injurious to crops. One thing is very certain that very few farmers of any pretensions whatever, think of conducting the affairs of the farm without having some poultry for the furnishing of eggs and chicks for family use, if for no other purpose; and then when there is a surplus, it becomes very convenient in exchange for family groceries.

WILLIAM. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of D. W. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Michigan, the great seedsmen, whose mammoth establishment is one of the sights of the chief city of Michigan. Their Annual Seed Catalogue for 1883, replete with information and beautifully illustrated will be sent free on application.

The Chicken Yard, &c.

The chicken yard should not be too far from the house, and unless it opens on a woodland where the fowls can range, it should be of ample dimension, for they will not keep healthy unless they have plenty of room to range. The yard should be enclosed by a picket fence. Select the site for the chicken yard with a view to convert it into a vegetable or fruit garden, after the chicks have fertilized it for two or three years. It will be the richest part of your land. Let the chicken house be tight enough to prevent the inroads of marauding skunks and 'possums, both of which are sufficiently bold and numerous enough to render precaution desirable. Balked of their prey by other means they will even condescend to "grub" for it, and if bottom boards are not sunk a few inches in the ground, will dig below and effect an entrance. Hawks make sad havoc sometimes among young broods that are allowed to have free range, but if kept in a small yard made for that purpose and with strings running across it here and there, high enough not to interfere with any one walking there, no hawk will make away with the young chicks. It is a singular fact that a hawk will not fly down below a string. In our own experience, we lost dozens of our downy little pets, until learning of this device, we adopted, and thenceforth not a single hawk swooped down into the chicken yard. The chicks were kept there, protected by the string, until about three months old, when they were turned out upon the world, big and strong enough to take care of themselves.—*Helen Harcourt, in the Southern World.*

The Aylesbury Duck.

The Aylesbury ducks are remarkably hardy, large and noted for their wonderful development to maturity. They are the product of selection, and so distinct from any other as to be easily distinguished by any person desirous of obtaining them. Ever since the Aylesbury ducks became known in this country, they have been justly highly esteemed, for their many good qualities commend them to the breeders of aquatic fowls. In merits at least they have no superiors. Their pure white plumage, so pleasing to look at; their flesh colored

bill, orange legs, dark prominent eyes, graceful forms, heavy weight, fine flavor and prolific laying make them first class fowls for market or home use. When hatched early and kept growing rapidly they attain good size and weight. Instances are known of 18 pounds to the pair, but the average weight when in fair condition, is about 12 pounds. They are good layers, sitters and mothers, and not as troublesome or mischievous as the common ducks.—*Joseph Wallace, in American Poultry Journal.*

Publications Received.

"Vick's Floral Guide."—This work, the issue of which for the coming season has just appeared, shows no falling off in elegance of typographical execution, or the general interest of its contents. It is brimful of beautiful illustrations, containing three colored plates, and there is scarcely one of its 134 pages which is not adorned with from one to twenty engravings.

"The Complete Poultry Book," by C. E. Thorne, associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, Ohio, is a small, well-illustrated book upon poultry, fresh, and up to date in all departments, hence will be of great use to both beginners and old fanciers, in poultry raising, and we cheerfully commend it to the careful perusal of all persons who own a chicken, a duck, or other specimen of the various poultry breeds.

Catalogues Received.

Landreth's Rural Register and Catalogue for 1883, of choice garden and field seeds. This is the best and most attractive catalogue ever issued by this very old and popular seed house.

Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., send us their descriptive catalogue of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., for 1883. This well-known Firm seem to keep ahead of the times no matter how rapid may be the progress. No buyer can go amiss in ordering from this old establishment what he wants for profit or ornament in the ornamental tree, shrub, or fruit line.

AN AMBITIOUS INDIVIDUAL—"Oh! I'm boiling over to do some good act," shouted a politician the other day, as his red nose protruded from a face ornamented with unhealthy blotches. "Well, sir," replied a friendly listener, "unless you want to be an animated sign for a drug store and make the passers-by sick, I would advise you to use Swayne's Ointment and be cured of that skin disease." The ambitious man acted upon the advice, and is now a living exemplification of what this excellent remedy can accomplish.

THE DAIRY.

Switzerland Dairies.

THE DELIGHTFUL CHEESES AND PURE CONDENSED MILK SENT TO AMERICA.

Switzerland has long been noted for the production of its dairies, and these, in the form of condensed milk and cheeses, now to some extent find their way into this country. In 1878, at the Paris international cattle show, every Swiss cow exhibited took a prize, although competing with animals from Holland, Belgium, Denmark, England, and other European districts famous for cattle and milk, and recent statistics indicate that even the English Shorthorns have dangerous rivals in the "brown Schwytzer" race of Switzerland. The report of this Paris show and many inquiries from American growers and dairymen have led the American consul at Zurich to make a personal investigation, agricultural statistics and journals in Switzerland being of no consequence. One of the first and most important facts discovered was what would in this country be called underfeeding. High and fancy feeding with cotton-seeds, oil-cake, boiled foods, ensilage, and so on, are little known, the general practice being to keep on grass and hay the year round—as much from preference as because the mess-feed articles are scarce and dear.

Almost as noticeable is the extreme warmth of the stables, which are almost always long and low rectangular attachment to the barns, built of stone one or two feet thick, ceiled overhead, and often plastered throughout; the floors are often stone or cement, and the single oaken door at the end fits tightly. There are no windows unless a few barred holes through the wall are so called; there is little light, no ventilation, and the air is hot and very foul. The explanation given is that this avoids flies, saves feed and increases the yield of milk. Ordinarily, the cows pass their lives in these stalls, except during their brief respite while led to the water; the peasants' cows near the mountains are pastured on the high Alps during the brief summers, but the others must stay in these stalls, with scarcely room to lie down. Grass for one cow is estimated to require one and a half to two acres of 40,000 feet. The Swiss grass crops are had in early May and Oc-

tober, and at the end of July; this fast growing is due not only to the moist climate, but to the constant fertilizing and care of the meadows in the way of watering, draining, &c.

During 1881 the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company at Cham, Switzerland, which is believed to be the largest and most successful in the world, used in Switzerland the milk of between 5,000 and 6,000 cows, which, milked during nine months, yielded 5,315 pounds of milk per cow, or 19.7 pounds, or 9.8 quarts daily through the season. The English branch of the company in the same year obtained from the like number of Shorthorns an average of 4,668 pounds per cow. A fair estimate of the earnings of 50 cows in Switzerland—the animals standing at \$100 each and the 100 acres which keep them at \$300 each—would give \$2,648 profit, or about 7.4 per cent. on the whole. This is not large, but the fruit trees which are kept on almost every farm affords an additional income often exceeding that from the cows. If the Swiss can do well selling milk at 2.3 cents a quart from cows costing 100 apiece on grass land at \$300 to \$400 an acre, what ought Western Americans be able to do, selling at the same price, buying their cows at \$50 and their grass land at \$50 per acre? —*New York Times.*

Pedigree of Cows.

Pedigree is a very essential element in the value of cows. But it is also true and no less important to know that grade animals in a well managed dairy can be made, as a rule, quite as productive as thoroughbreds, and often more so. Yet this does not at all imply that the latter can be dispensed with, for we cannot have a good quality of grades without a good strain of blood to start from. While it is conceded that pedigree is one of the factors in the value of a good cow, it is not by any means the only factor. Maximum results in the dairy are not the sole outcome of any single condition. They depend, not merely on the capacity and breed of the cow, but also and equally on the intelligence and good management of the owner; and what is equally true and seldom considered, even the capacity of a cow is itself, to a large extent the product of human skill.—CONRAD WILSON, in *Harper's Magazine* for January.

Late Sales of Thoroughbred Stock.

In our last issue we gave a description of the sale of improved stock at Mr. Emory's homestead, and of the farm, &c. We now give a list of the sales.

Three half bred Percheron yearlings brought \$175, \$135 and \$75, the purchasers being John R. Emory and James H. Dodd. A lot of other yearling colts sold from \$55 to \$92.

Next came the Short-horn bull calves, the first going to J. R. Emory for \$150; others to J. N. Usilton, of Kent County for \$87; to J. R. Hall, for \$100; Mr. Tybout of Delaware, for \$115; Richard T. Earle, for \$100; George W. T. Perkins, for \$82, and Thomas Wilson, for \$62. These calves were all bred by Mr. Emory, and were splendid specimens. Sallie II, bred by W. C. Stipp, of Kentucky, was purchased with a calf by her side, by Alday Clements, for \$125; Bloomfield Bell, bred by L. R. Schnebly, in 1877, sold to C. Wright Spry for \$150; then followed Victoria XXVII, to W. D. Burchinal for \$85; Flora 37th Mazurka, to Richard T. Earle for \$85; Flora 39th Mazurka, to John R. Emory for \$130; Melody, to C. Wright Spry for \$166; Luan's Rose, to W. D. Burchinal for \$120; Galatea, to Richard T. Earle for \$110; Flora Gloster, to Wm. B. Dulin for \$125; Cambria Bell, to B. Hersey Hall for \$102; Roan Pink, with calf by her side, to Alday Clements for \$121; Imperial Lady Gloster, to G. H. Tarbuton for \$60; Imperial Lady, to John R. Emory for \$71.50; and imported Lady Bright Eyes," to J. Hersey Hall for 69.

Mr. Emory closed out his entire lot of young Berkshire pigs at \$10 to \$15 each, at private sale. The sale footed up over \$3,600.

LATE SALES OF MARYLAND JERSEYS.

By Messrs. Watts & Seth.—Bull calf Prodigious, sire Cockswain 2d, Dam Holly Twig, to W. G. Upchurch, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. This calf secured first honors in his class at Baltimore county show, and again at the Washington County Fair. Bull calf Arawana Rex, sire Cash Boy, dam Arawana Buttercup, so well known to our readers.

Heifer, Rival's Flora, sire Rival, dam Flora of St. Peters. This heifer took second prize in her class at the Baltimore

county and Maryland State Fairs of 1881. Heifer calf, sire Champion Rex, dam Champion's Inda, that took first prize in yearly class in Maryland State Fair 1881. These last three were all sold to Mr. S. Miller Williams, of Creswell, N. C., who is founding a herd. By Mr. F. Vonkapff, also to Mr. Williams—cow Stella la Broq 3d, that took first prize at Maryland State Fair, 1881.

Mr. Andrew Banks sold at the Baltimore County Fair Grounds, to Mr. Edward Austin, Glencoe, Md., heifers Oonah of Chatsworth, Dawn of Chatsworth, Rex Darling, and the bull Hercules of Chatsworth, as the foundation of a herd; also heifer Frau Ilse, that took the Wagner medal at the County Fair, to Mr. J. C. Stribling, Pendleton, S. C.

Messrs. Clarke & Jones sold to same party, at same place, heifer Rival's Jewel, also a bull calf to Georgia, name of purchaser not known.

Large Yield of Wheat.

Editors Maryland Farmer:—Enclosed I send one dollar to renew my subscription to your excellent magazine for 1883. I notice in December number, yield of wheat on farm of Mr. Waters; we can beat that in this State. Mr. M. W. Leach, of Niagara Co., writes me—

"On October 3, 1881, I put in a piece of wheat of less than 6½ acres, (or by survey since made, 6.72 acres,) he cross drilled it, putting each way one bushel of seed and 100 pounds of soluble Pacific Guano, or 2 bushels of seed and 200 pounds of Guano per acre, and his crop was 371 bushels of sound, plump Clawson wheat, or 55 bushels per acre." Truly yours,
N. Y. Dec. 16th. H. D. WOODRUFF.

BRANDIED CHERRIES.—We acknowledge most thankfully the jar of beautiful and delicious Brandied cherries, sent us by Mrs. H. F. W., for our delectation and comfort during the cold snap of last month.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED.—The youthful color and a rich lustre are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

OUR LETTER BOX.

For the Maryland Farmer.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

KENT ISLAND, MD., Dec. 6, 1882.

In closing up the affairs of the old year, I must not forget to present your readers with what success I have, in a great measure, met with from advertising in your valuable journal; and in doing so, allow me to say, "that the incalculable good that one who closely reads a good agricultural paper receives, is unknown, as every number contains so much valuable information, when carried into practice, that it redounds many fold to the cost of subscription, and is a public benefactor wherever it reaches."

After sixteen days journey, I received nine of the prettiest Cotswold ewes it has ever been my privilege to see, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Canada, and in lamb to a famous imported ram; and now I flatter myself to have the handsomest flock of Cotswolds I ever owned before, by adding these to my splendid ewes already bred to BARON THANE, of 23½ lbs. fleece, the best ram in America, for wool, I believe. I have sold and delivered in the last few Fall months, the following:

One pedigreed yearling ram to Warner Ball, of Va., for \$40; 1 pedigreed ram, to A. H. Young, Va., for \$45; 1 ram, pedigreed, to W. R. White, Kent Island, for \$30; 3 pedigreed ewe lambs and 2 yearling ewes, to E. B. Emory, of Centreville, Md., for \$125; 1 ram lamb and 2 ewes to J. G. Chapman, Charles Co., Md., for \$50; 2 ewes, to E. R. King, Tenn., for \$36; 1 ram lamb, each, to F. M. Nelson, Charles Co., Md., Capt. Daniel Friel, Md., and C. J. Sudler, Md., for about \$20 each, and 2 ewes bred to "Baron Thane," to E. T. Fleming, Dorchester Co., Md. I am negotiating for more, and expect to sell all I have to spare, and will be glad to furnish any gentleman with any kind he may wish and I would be pleased for them to see them first. I will sell anything I have, without reserve, although I have taken great care in selecting choice specimens, and breed only for certain excellent points. Will write further on what they have done for the community in the way of general improvement to general farmers some time in the early future.

Yours Truly,
E. C. LEGG.

[Those superb Canada ewes that Mr. Legg has obtained will be a grand addition to his already celebrated stock of Cotswolds. There is no doubt that the Canada Cotswolds have a peculiar wool, and hardness of constitution which is not seen in either the English or American Cotswolds as a rule. It may be owing to the climate or some other cause, but such is the fact apparent to us in all the animals of this breed we have seen. What they may lose in size, they more than gain in beauty, length and fineness of fleece.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

The following is a specimen of dozens of like kind letters we received toward the close of the past year, and to each one of the writers we beg leave to return our thanks and assure them we cordially reciprocate their warm wishes.

Dec. 8th, 1882.

EZRA WHITMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir—Enclosed please find one dollar for continuation of subscription to your very valuable and instructive periodical, the MARYLAND FARMER.

With my warmest regards and earnest wishes for the continuation of health and prosperity for yourself and Col. Bowie.

I am most truly, &c.,

J. G. CHAPMAN.

Field Beans.

A subscriber, Mr. J. H. S., of Monrovia, Md., desires to be informed as to which is the best variety of field bean for market purposes. Also the kind of culture and time of planting, &c.

[Would be glad to have replies from experienced bean growers. We think that the small white bunch bean is perhaps the best. Plant, about the middle of May, on land well prepared and fertilized, but not too rich, in drills 3 feet apart, and 1½ feet apart in the drill, 5 beans in a place, cover 2 inches deep and cultivate as for corn or other hoed crop until the beans begin to pod.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Convention.

The present efficient head of this department, Hon. Geo. B. Loring, has inaugurated the plan of having an annual convention of representatives of agricultural colleges, societies, clubs or associations, and all such persons as may feel interest enough in Agriculture to attend—to assemble at the Department in Washington city, for the purpose of considering the general welfare of agriculture and discussing the various divisions of that great industry.

The first of this series of conventions will be held on Tuesday, January 23d, 1883, and will be devoted to the colleges and agricultural societies for the discussion of the general principles of farming, and of those questions which belong to agricultural education and the organization of schools, colleges and associations, and will continue two days.

The second of the series will meet Thursday, the 25th of January, and will be devoted to the discussion of the animal industries of the country, and the various modes of breeding feeding, and dealing in horses cattle, sheep and swine. This convention will continue two days.

The third of these conventions will be held on Monday, January 29th, and will be devoted to the discussion of the cotton crop, its cultivation, sale and relation to agriculture in the cotton States and will continue two days.

He requests each college or association to send representatives to as many of these conventions as possible.

Dr. G. B. Loring, in the circular issued last November, makes the following suggestions:

"Will you be kind enough to designate some officer or representative of your college or society, who will be willing to read a paper before the convention which he is elected to attend, and notify me of your selection? Please send to this Department

a list of the representatives as soon as chosen.

"For the guidance of those who will take part in these conventions I would suggest the following topics for discussion and written essays. To those representing the agricultural colleges and societies I would refer:

1. Standard of admission to colleges.
2. Manual labor as part of a system of education.
3. The demand for educated technologists and specialists in the practical affairs of the industries of our country, and the best methods of educating them for agricultural and other industrial work.
4. The necessity for agricultural education.
5. Literary culture as an accompaniment of scientific training.

To those representing the animal industries I would refer:—

6. The breed, shape, size and temper of the horse best adapted to the United States.
7. The breeding and feeding of beef and the supply of the market therewith.
8. Sheep best adapted to American agriculture, and the profit of wool growing in various sections of the country.
9. Swine best adapted to Western farms and the market.
10. The question of an American representative to the international exhibition of animals at Hamburg, in July 1883, which has been referred to this department will be discussed.
11. The transportation of cattle to home and foreign markets.

To those representing the cotton industry I would refer;—All questions affecting the general interest of the industry."

Such conventions must lead to great good, and we hope the one to be held this month will be largely attended by representatives and farmers generally.

FOLLY IN WAITING.—It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease that may last months, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by it.—*Observer.*

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—Ask druggists for "Kough on Rats," It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per bottle.

The Poultry and Pigeon Show.

The second exhibition of the Maryland Poultry and Pigeon Club began December 21st and ended the 26th, at Raine's Hall, corner Baltimore street and Post Office avenue. Baltimore has never before had such a display of pigeons. Pouters, carriers, barbs, tumblers, turbits, owls, swallows, magpies Antwerps and Jacobins are shown, some of the birds being valued at \$150 a piece. Among the exhibitors are B. Hawkins, of New Jersey; D. E. Navill, H. C. Cook, H. V. Crawford, of New York; George Schwinn, Chas. Becker, T. S. Gaddess, H. F. Whitman, F. A. Brommel, Dr. I. E. Atkinson. A pair of birds belonging to B. Hawkins are shown, that took the 55th prize in the Brussels match of 500 miles. There were 22,051 birds entered in that match. The diplomas are shown with them. Mr. George Schwinn makes a fine display of swallows, turbits and magpies. One of the Jacobin pigeons, looking like a fashionable lady with a hood on, is known as Mrs. Langtry, attracts great attention and is owned by Mr. H. F. Whitman. The row of pouter pigeons is fine, and the selection of East Indies birds is equally good. The exhibition of poultry includes a fine display of Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Golden Cochins, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Games, Dominicks. The exhibitors in this class are George Colton, Dr. G. H. Cairnes, J. J. Turner, T. W. Hooper, Dr. Lewis A. Reading, of Lambertville, N. J.; E. C. Boilleau, A. E. Smith, Mass.; E. Buckley. The Light Brahmas shown by Dr. Cairnes are remarkable for the fine points they show. Miss A. G. Stowell shows some game fowls, that in style and penciling of colors about the neck and body, cannot be beat. The Muscovy ducks, bronze turkeys, bronze Chinese geese, Pekin Ducks, Rouen ducks, peacocks and other well known fowls shown in the rear part of the building, are fine in character, but the pigeon breeders evidently lead in this grand display of the feathered tribes. To show the extent of this exhibition we need only say that there were over 750 cages, each one containing one or more superior birds of the different classes.

The unpleasant weather during most of the time was a great draw-back upon the receipts from visitors, and many ladies and

others were too busy looking up Christmas presents and fixings to spare the time to look at the bright plumaged array in Raine's Hall. Yet we are glad to hear that the exhibition was a fair financial success. The managers should congratulate themselves upon the general results. They have created a public interest in the value and beauty of poultry and fancy fowls, and thus have contributed to the future comfort and pleasures of communities. Success we say to their enterprise, and trust that their efforts will be hereafter properly responded to by our people at large. There can be no cheaper or better food raised than poultry of good breeds, or such delicious and tender morsels for the sick, as comes from the pigeon loft. No prettier pets can women have—save children—than can be found in the feathered domestic world. In view of all the circumstances we would suggest that the association could find either an earlier or later time for their show if they desired a large attendance of all classes from the country as well as the city. Just before Christmas or after New Year it strikes us would be the right time to attract large crowds of visitors.

BAGG'S HOTEL FARM, UTICA, N. Y.—We have just received from Mr. T. C. Proctor, his beautifully printed and well illustrated catalogue of the superior Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds of Hogs, upon his "Baggs Hotel Farm." It contains many sensible and valuable remarks upon various breeds of hogs, method of feeding, &c. Breeders of improved swine would do well to correspond with the agreeable host of "mine inn"—Bagg's Hotel, of Utica, N. Y.

Our Subscribers, Advertisers and Readers are urgently requested to read and ponder over our Prospectus for the next year, which is found as an accompaniment for this number, which begins the twentieth volume of the MARYLAND FARMER.

In a letter from Hon. Mrs. Pery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's Bronchial Troches are thus referred to:—"Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases they have no equal. *Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts,*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Chats with the Ladies for January.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

The New Year.

"The year has sped, another has begun!
How oft the simple story has been told,
Since first fresh in its azure field the sun
Did mark the seasons and the years of old.

A year has sped to join the glimmering train
That fleets along the dim and fading past,
To swell the heap of buried joys and pain
And warn us coming years will fly as fast.

The year is gone, as in a clouded dream,
Which we recall when morning wakes to life,
We yet remember where bright pleasures gleam,
And still review the scene's of sorrow's strife.

We mark the hopes which promised us last year,
The good resolves on life's new page we made,
The coming joy, or grief, or gloomy fear,
That vanished like the summer cloudless shade.

A birth, a death, a wedding and a knell;
A strife, a dream—mayhap a flood of tears—
A train of scenes our hearts remember well;
'Tis thus we learn the lessons of the years.

Hope lingers still around the baffled soul,
And good intents we plan again to-day;
Yet hope will play again its changeable role,
And good intents again be thrown away,

Time is a sea; the days are ripples; years
Are waves which swell upon its mighty breast
Its tide is change, and joys and hopes, and tears
Are giddy bubbles on its rolling crest.

And many vessels fly before its gales,
And some are wrecked amid the tempest wild,
Or helpless stand with idly flapping sails,
From busy life's fast mooring throng exiled."

The above beautiful lines were written long ago, when the dawn of the New Year brought no hope to the Southern arms nor to the writer—William W. Johnson—who returned from the battle fields, wrecked in health, to die, when only twenty-seven. He now rests in an unmarked grave in Yazoo city cemetery. He was of a gentle and refined nature and highly intellectual. Well educated and was originally a printer, ending his short but brilliant career as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy.

"Friendly Christmas, welcome Christmas, dear old Christmas, children's Christmas, *everybody's* Christmas" has past and gone—the old year '82 has departed, and gone into the irrevocable past, but the NEW YEAR has dawned and with its coming, I cordially extend to all my lady friends, the popular and significant greeting—"HAPPY NEW YEAR."

Never in my remembrance has a year been born which was heir to so rich an inheritance as the dead year 1882 bequeathed. Notwithstanding terrible forest and city fires, deluges, splendid comets, spectacular sights in the starry world,

both surprising and superb, blizzards, droughts, at times, hurricanes and other terrifying events, the past year has been most remarkable in this country for its abundant yield of crops, and fruits and the luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, while we have been blessed by a marked freedom from prevailing fatal diseases. Thankful then, must be every well-regulated mind and honest heart, for all the overflowing blessings of God, Who has at the same time spared us from the afflictions of wide-spread, national scourges.

Will my young lady-readers let me say an advisory word?

This being New Year let us resolve that we will not flirt, or attempt to break hearts, but be kind to all, gentle, modest, unassuming and above all, truthful in word, deed and gesture. A pretty girl can aflame the heart of a youth as much by a glance of the eye or a gesture as by word of mouth. Be careful to so demean yourself that no bleeding hearts will be trampled upon by your thoughtless footsteps. Coquetry is the vilest and meanest of the arts, or rather of all the artifices to which human nature has attained. Beware how you acquire a taste for such seeming levity, for it may become fun to you, but will be death to those who follow in your train, like the poor frogs who suffered for the so-called *fun* of cruel, wicked boys that delighted in stoning the harmless frogs.

As this is a festival season, and there are parties and social gathering now occurring, it would seem to be a proper time for parents to think of the propriety of having their sons and daughters taught the accomplishment of dancing, when acquiring other knowledge and the artistic branches of an education. It often leads young men from the scenes of idleness, or corrupting amusements, perhaps vicious associates, into a refined atmosphere where social converse and innocent pleasures in ladies company, elevate the minds and imperceptibly manly confidence and grace is acquired by young men. Dancing is an innocent exercise, and those who "do not dance," lose much of social enjoyment, and at the gatherings of young people, the youth who does not dance because he cannot, is rendered very uncomfortable.

"Not dance? Just take her hand in yours
In an easy, friendly way,
And glide along, with noiseless feet,
At the closing hour of day.
Just let a soft tress of her hair
Blow lightly o'er your cheek,
Your heart will beat and pulses thrill
With the words you cannot speak.
Not dance? Why every hour is worth
Its weight in solid gold.
Each step is freighted with the joy
Of a happiness untold!
Why speak of dancing as a sin,

Because of Herod's daughter?
In fabled days the sirens sang
Deep down below the water,
And drew men to an ocean grave
By the beauty of their lays.
Yet no one tells us not to sing
Some heavenly hymn of praise,
For God above has made us all
To share all pleasures sweet,
Whether it be by tuneful words
Or the movement of our feet."

Journalistic.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January, from the frontispiece, which is a masterly engraving from Rembrandt's celebrated portrait of the Burgomaster, to the last page of the *Drauer*, is a remarkably beautiful and interesting number. We have not the room to give a list of its able contributors, or the subjects in its columns for this number, but cannot refrain from saying that Mr. G. W. Curtis, is a grand talker in the *Editor's Easy Chair*. No one will ever regret subscribing to Harper's Magazine, as it never fails to give entire satisfaction to all classes of readers.

HARPER'S BAZAR for December 30th, 1882, is a splendid number with a grand engraving called "Alderney," representing a maid going home, with a cow on one side and its calf on the other, pressing close to her as she bears a big bunch of kale for their supper.

KURTZ'S FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1883.—This old reliable visitor to many farmers' home, again appears for the 88th time in the same form as always before, and will be, as ever, welcome to all who desire to consult its pages for astronomical statistics and other interesting facts. It is given free to all who patronize the book establishment of the Messrs. Kurtz, opposite the Maltby House, Baltimore, Md.

Baby Land, a monthly journal, 50 cts. a year, published by D Lothrop & Co., Boston, is full of pretty pictures and little stories to interest children, printed in large type and small words to enable the nursery little people to read and comprehend.

Telegram. The Baltimore Telegram for Christmas this year, is really a valuable paper, besides it is resplendent in gold and many colors, reflecting the highest possible credit upon Baltimore typography, our artists and writers, among the latter we find the names of Thomas, Colton, and others known to fame. We are proud of such a Christmas production in our city, which has so long neglected the fine arts that have helped so much other large cities on to the title of *excelsior*.

Wide Awake is a capital English monthly, very profusely illustrated in the best style, well printed and full of intellectual meat, republished in this country by Phillips & Hart, of New York.

The *Prince Georgian* which has been published at Upper Marlboro' for twenty-two years, has been purchased by a stock company, and will be in future be in charge of Joseph K. Roberts, Jr. and Frederick Sasscer, Jr., as editors. It is to be called the *Prince George's Enquirer*. We hail with marked pleasure the advent of two talented lawyers of the Marlboro' bar as aspirants for editorial fame. If talents and energy are worth anything, this firm must succeed in their new enterprise. We, however, doubt the propriety of the addition of *Enquirer* to the old name of the paper. *Prince Georgian* has been long a popular and significant title. We heartily wish our distinguished brothers every success in this new venture.

OUR table is loaded down with choice journals for the holidays and we have only room for notices of those above, but others of merit will receive our acknowledgments in future issues of the Maryland Farmer.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp, or stamped self-addressed envelope to

Dr. M. E. CASS.

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201 York St., Jersey City, N. J.